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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVII NO. 162 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 10, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Disciplinary Action Against Bose?

Defiance Of A I. C. C Decision Is Revolt

GRAVE VIEW TAKEN OF "LEFTIST" MOVE

Working Committee Members In Consultation With Gandhiji: Bengal's Attitude

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
ALLAHABAD, July 9.

I reliably understand that at the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee the question of taking disciplinary action against Babu Subhas Bose will be considered.

Reactions in the Rightist quarters, including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to Mr. Bose's move to hold protest meetings against some recent A. I. C. C. resolutions appear to be serious.

It appears some members of the Congress Working Committee are in consultation and Mahatma Gandhi's advice has been informally sought.

GRAVE VIEW OF SITUATION

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's statement is regarded in political circles as a pointer to grave developments. Although he does not agree with the Rightists on many points on this issue, it is stated, he firmly stands by them. He was apprised of Mr. Bose's move rather late in the day, viz., only after reading Babu Rajendra Prasad's statement. Otherwise it is regarded as certain that the Council of the U.P.P.C. would have attempted to place a ban of these protest meetings. As President of the U.P.P.C., however, he is pulling all his weight against the move.

An emergent meeting of all local Ward Congress Committees are being held this evening. Strict reticence is being maintained regarding the nature of this secret joint conference. It is however, stated that the meeting will be addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is expected to make an important statement at this meeting which is scheduled to take place about the same time when "Leftist" meeting is being held here.

This has led to much speculation. It may even be that the absence of defaulting members will be noted and an enquiry instituted as to whether they participated in the "Leftist" demonstration. The suggestion is being made in some quarters that an emergent meeting of the A.-I.C.C. or the Working Committee itself might be called after having idea of the public response to Mr. Bose's appeal.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST SUBHAS

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, July 8.

Political circles hold that Mr. Subhas Bose's statement on behalf of Left Consolidation Bloc raises fundamental issues and dangerous propositions. Can Congressmen and Congress Committees defy and demonstrate outside Congress against the supreme and highest executive of the Congress, that is, All-India Congress Committee, whose decisions under the Constitution are binding Opposition can be raised in the A.-I.C.C., or as a last resort, appeal can be preferred to the open session of the Congress.

"REVOLT AGAINST CONGRESS"

Mr. Subhas Bose's call to **demonstrate against A.-I.C.C.** decision outside the A.-I.C.C. or the open session of Congress, amounts to a revolt against Congress. His call to defy decisions reached by the majority is undemocratic, for democracy means majority rule; hence political circles opine that if Sjt. Bose and his lieutenants do not surrender Congress may take strong disciplinary action against them, and Sjt. Bose may meet the inevitable fate of Congressmen like Dr. Khare, but political circles fear that if such action is taken against Sjt. Bose a very piquant situation may arise. In Bengal Congress, Sjt. Bose is at present leader of the majority group, and as such if the Bengal Congress refuses to obey the Congress High Command then a difficult situation would arise and Congress may have to disaffiliate Bengal. But a relieving factor is that Bengal is not behind Sjt. Bose and that there are at least five powerful groups against him, and these are: Groups of B. C. Roy, Kiranshanker Roy, P. C. Ghosh, Satish Chandra Das-Gupta and the Non-attached, and hence political circles opine Bengal would rather let down Sjt. Bose than meet the fate of the Central Provinces. There is panic among Socialists here.

DISMEMBERMENT Of SOCIALIST PARTY?

Socialists here feel that Sjt. Subhas Bose has completely succeeded in his game of dismembering the Socialist Party as the only way for installing himself to leadership of the Left in India. The somersault of the Socialist High Command in capitulating to Communists is another cause for discontent in Socialist ranks.

It is reported there is soon to be an open revolt in the Socialist rank, and many may follow Sjt. Masani shortly.

BENGAL P. C. C. FOR 'FORWARD BLOC'

Majority Decision For Protest Against A. I. C. C. Decision

CALCUTTA, July 9.

An emergent meeting of the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was held this morning under the presidentship of Mr. Rajen Dev, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. to consider the all-India day fixed by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to protest against the A. I. C. C. resolution regarding the ban on Satya-

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 1.)

I. R. A. THREAT TO ENGLAND

Sensational Document In Possession Of Scotland Yard Reveals Plan

LONDON, July 8.

Scotland Yard's Special Branch officers and the Home Office authorities are making enquiries during the week-end into the report that further I.R.A. outrages are being planned inside Dartmoor Prison and other prisons. A special watch is being kept by the police on public buildings, banks in London and other towns, which had been suggested as I.R.A. objectives. A prisoner recently discharged from Dartmoor visited Scotland Yard last week and gave details of an alleged plot. Similar reports have been received by the Yard from anonymous sources. These suggested that London and certain provincial centres would be subjected to further acts of terrorism.

Sensational pamphlets are being brought secretly from Dublin containing threats of further bomb outrages, according to Scotland Yard. A document has come in possession of Scotland Yard giving a list of bomb outrages from February 2, adding: "The above list will be supplemented from time to time". The document adds:

"Any act of aggression by England will be countered by surprising intensification of operations of the expeditionary force of the I.R.A."—Reuter.

SOVIET BUYS BRITISH LIVE-STOCK

LONDON, July 8.

The Soviet delegation to the Royal Agricultural Society's centenary show at Windsor bought 800 head of British live-stock, it is revealed to-night. An official of the show stated that this may only be the beginning.—Reuter.

NO REPUDIATION OF TREATY

DAMASCUS, July 8.

A communique announcing the step taken by the High Commissioner says that it does not mean that France intends to repudiate the Treaty granting Syria full independence next year.—Reuter.

SUBHAS STRICKS TO HIS GUNS

Reply To Congress President's Second Telegram

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has received the following telegram to-day from Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, in reply to his wire dated July 8:—

"Wired you Jubbulpore. Constitutional rights do not justify protest against decision of superior committee after full discussion by subordinate committees and office-bearers that are expected to carry them out. Sorry you are not cancelling meetings. Earnestly request you not to destroy discipline in Congress organisation."—RAJENDRA PRASAD.

BOSE'S REPLY

To this telegram of the Congress President Mr. Bose has sent the following reply to-day:—

"Received second telegram. I have expressed myself fully in my statement. Regret your conception of discipline militates against basic principles and traditions of Congress and will destroy democracy and dynamism in Congress."—SUBHAS BOSE.

JAPANESE CLAIM VICTORY

"General Retreat Of Soviet-Mongol Troops

TOKYO, July 9.

General retreat of Soviet-Mongol troops following an all-night battle on the Frontier is claimed in a field despatch. It is asserted that Japanese and Manchukuo troops attacked on Friday between Khalha and Holsten rivers and captured objectives after the defenders had put up desperate resistance. The despatch claims that a number of Soviet regular troops have been taken prisoners.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

DEATH PENALTY FOR INFRINGEMENT OF CURRENCY LAWS.

ROME, July 9.

The bill to impose the death penalty for grave cases of infringement of the currency laws tabled in the legislature is for those who in collusion with foreigners are guilty of such acts as are prejudicial to national economy. Imprisonment is raised to 24 years for those who have habitually negotiated payments abroad by fraudulent means.—Reuter.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN S. SHANSI

CHUNGKING, July 9.

Severe fighting has again broken out in South Shansi, where the Japanese have launched a drive to the south-east. Chinese reinforcements are pouring in the sector to stem Japanese advance. Chinese guerrillas are very active near the highway linking Nanking and Shanghai, and claim to have inflicted many casualties on the Japanese.—Reuter.

GERMAN WINS FRENCH GRAND PRIX

HEIMS, July 9.

Covering a course of 248 miles in two hours 21 minutes, 11 seconds, the German, Muller, driving an Auto-Union, won the French Grand Prix, his average being 169.381 kilometres per hour.

Wakefield driving a Maserati, was second, his time two hours 18-four-tenths seconds. Armandhug (Switzerland) won the Sporting Commission's Cup, covering 184 miles in one hour 8 minutes, 21 six-tenths seconds, the average 150.555 per hour.—Reuter.

GERMAN CAPTAIN CRASHES AND IS INJURED.

BRUSSELS, July 9.

The German Captain Wille crashed and was fatally injured during a flying display before 100,000 spectators, including King Leopold. Nine German 'planes were engaged in acrobatics. Captain Wille took a Buecker Jungmeister machine into a roll and without warning it dived to the ground, and was badly damaged. Britain was represented by nine Wellington bombers and one hurricane and gave a display of formation flying. Several other countries also participated.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S QUIET SUNDAY.

BERLIN, July 9.

Germany had the first quiet Sunday for a long time. Apart from a few sarcastic remarks concerning Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham even the newspapers indulged in a truce.—Reuter

"Minority Has A Right To Revolt"

POLES MUST VANISH FROM DANZIG

Herr Forster Says It Will Return To Reich 'Some Day'

DANZIG, July 9.

Cries of "Poles must vanish from Danzig" were raised by a large crowd addressed by Herr Forster, the Nazi leader, whose sarcastic reference to "good neighbour" Poland drew derisive laughter and jeers. Herr Forster declared that the will of the people of Danzig to return to the Reich was stronger than ever. He referred to the corridor as a victim of the "Versailles Fraud," amid loud jeers of the crowd, and concluded with the assurance that Danzig would return to the Reich "some day"; but his address left the impression that it was much less an urgent matter than it was a fortnight ago.

"A LIE PRESS."

There was a slight incident when Reuter's correspondent was seen taking notes. A Storm Trooper approached and questioned him. When told that the correspondent represented the English press the Storm Trooper retorted "The English Press a lie press. Tell the truth this time. None of your hate stuff."—Reuter.

COLIJN ABANDONS TASK

HAGUE, July 8.

Dr. Colijn has abandoned the task of forming a Government which is being undertaken by Koolen, Catholic member of the Council of State.—Reuter.

ANGLO-TURKISH CO-OPERATION

ANKARA, July 9

The fact that a treaty is in course of preparation providing for Anglo-Turkish co-operation in all spheres, was announced by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Sarajoglu, in the grand National Assembly.

Details of a long-term treaty to include France are also being worked out. The recently signed declarations with Britain and France did not mean any change in Turkey's fundamental policy of "peace at home and abroad"; but "if any attempt should be made to sell us peace at a higher price than war we shall show we also know how to fight and gain victories.".

NORMAL RELATIONS WITH ALL STATES

Mr. Sarajoglu declared that Turkey's adherence to the Peace Front had not modified in the least the peace principles of Turkey, who had decided to maintain normal relations with all States, including Germany and Italy.

Speaking of the Anglo-Turkish and the Franco-Turkish declarations, Mr. Sarajoglu said that the unity of viewpoints and the interests created by political events had consolidated the ties between the three countries. He emphasised Turkey's friendship with the Soviet "present in all its initial warmth." The recent visit of M. Potemkin to Ankara had reinforced Russo-Turkish bonds.

BALKAN ENTENTE

He added that the Balkan Entente would "continue to serve the cause of peace with the same strength as before", and concluded that Turkey had unlimited confidence in her heroic army. After unanimously approving the policy of the Government the Assembly adjourned till autumn.—Reuter.

Bose's Attack On "Constitutional Mentality"

Demonstration Against A.I.C.C. Resolutions

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A WITHERING ATTACK ON THE RIGHTIST GROUP IN THE CONGRESS FOR DEVELOPING A "CONSTITUTIONAL MENTALITY" AND FOR ATTEMPTING TO SUBORDINATE THE EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITIES OF THE CONGRESS TO PARLIAMENTARIANISM, WAS LAUNCHED BY BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, ADDRESSING A GATHERING OF THREE THOUSAND CITIZENS AT THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE THIS EVENING.

ULTIMATUM TO BRITAIN

"Compare our position to-day", said Mr. Bose "with that of 1921 and 1930. If with the strength of eight Congress provinces and mass movements behind them, we present an ultimatum to the British Government and line up with the mass sanction, it will be necessary for the British Government to reconquer India".

APPEAL TO RIGHTISTS

Mr. Bose said that if the present "tendency of constitutionalism and reformism" was allowed to continue, there was every danger of the soul of the Congress being destroyed. He made a fervent appeal to the Rightists to give up this constitutional mentality and allow the country to march towards freedom. If they could not do so, it was their duty to make way for others to lead the country on towards her goal.

LEFTISTS' PROTEST

The public meeting which continued for over three hours amidst frequent applauses and slogans in favour of Mr. Subhas Bose, had been convened to protest against the two resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Committee, one placing a ban on Satyagraha by Congressmen without the sanction of the Provincial Congress Committee concerned, and the other instructing the Provincial Congress Committees not to interfere with Provincial Ministries in their administrative matters.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed by the meeting unanimously:—

"This meting deeply deplores the two resolutions passed at the last meeting of the A. I. C. C. in Bombay regarding satyagraha and the Congress Ministries. The first resolution puts obstacles in the way of Congressmen participating in mass struggles. The Congress has grown to be what it now is because in the past Congressmen in different parts of the country participated in the day to day struggle of the masses. The A. I. C. C. instead of thwarting this activity should really encourage and strengthen it.

"The second resolution deprives the Provincial Congress Committees of their right to exercise general supervision and control over the Provincial Ministries. It further bans public discussion of issues over which the Provincial Congress Committee and the Provincial Ministry may disagree. It consequently serves to isolate Congress Ministries from the Congress organisation and denies Congressmen their right to influence ministerial policy.

PRESENT DRIFT

"In effect these two resolutions subordinate the extra-parliamentary activities of the Congress to the exigencies of a purely constitutionalist policy. These resolutions if not held in abeyance will further accentuate the present drift towards constitutionalism and reformism and thereby destroy the revolutionary character of the Congress. It will divert the Congress from its immediate objective of preparing the country for a nation-wide struggle against British imperialism.

"This meeting, therefore, calls upon all Congressmen to mobilise themselves with a view to having these resolutions rescinded at an early date, and in the meantime, requests the Working Committee to hold them in abeyance."

Referring to the circumstances under which the meeting had been convened, Mr. Bose said that the two resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee were of a nature that could never appeal to anyone who believed in the awakening of the masses as a means to the attainment of the country's goal. The Leftists, though in a minority, had raised their voice of protest against the resolutions in the A. I. C. C. but to no avail. In view of this, the Left Consolidation Committee had decided to fix a day when the opinion of the masses could be mobilised against the resolutions.

MINORITIES' RIGHTS.

"Is it the view of the majority party," questioned Babu Subhas Chandra Bose "that once a resolution is passed, it is to be binding for all time though a minority may have honest differences of opinion regarding the resolutions?" Mobilisation of public opinion through the press and the platform was the only way by which the minority party could get the resolution modified. Mr. Bose thought that any attempt to gag public opinion in this respect under the pretext of enforcement of discipline was a blow to democracy.

GANDHIJI'S VIEW.

Subhas Babu referred to the early days of the Swaraj Party when questions similar to those with which the country was confronted to-day had arisen. The question was whether a minority party in an organisation could revolt against what the majority had laid down by way of a policy. The view of Mahatma Gandhi on this question, said Subhas Babu, had been made known. His view was that "the minority had a right to revolt." when it honestly believed that the principle or policy laid down by the majority was not in the larger interests of the country.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

Mr. Bose added that the resolution of the A. I. C. C. pertaining to Satyagraha was sure to result in Congressmen forfeiting the confidence reposed in them by the masses. It was, therefore, necessary to sound a note of warning at the right time, and get the resolutions modified.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive of the Com-

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 8)

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Airy, commodious five-room flat at Master Mansion, Chowpatty, facing sea. Apply first floor immediately. (12007)

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500 Best Poplin Shirts in a variety of neat and smart stripes offered at Rs. 3-12 for a Shirt and 2 Semi Stiff Collars. Illustrated Brochure at request. Asquith & Lord, Ltd., opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. (583)

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ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SIMLA.

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3. Intending tenderers who have not previously held an auctioneering contract under the Director of Contracts, must give in their application bank references and references regarding previous auctioneering experience.

4. Closing date for receipt of tenders in the office of the Director of Contracts is 15th August 1939.

557.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SAKARCHAND GULABCHAND PAREKH, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, who resided at Asoka Building, Princess Street outside the Fort in Bombay and carried on business as Merchant and Broker in Bullion in partnership with others in the firm name and style of Vithaldas Thakoredas and Co., at the Bullion Exchange Hall, Shaikh Memon Street outside the Fort in Bombay ..... Deceased

KASUMBABAI, widow of Sakerchand Gulabchand Parekh, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed residing at Asoka Building Princess Street, outside the Fort in Bombay the executrix and executors named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed (2) HARILAL GULABCHAND PAREKH and (3) NARBHERAM GULABCHAND PAREKH both of Chotila Hindu inhabitants merchants at present temporarily residing at Ashok Building, Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 2nd day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) H. A. VAKEEL, for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI

The 2nd day of June, 1939.

Messrs. KANGA & Co., Petitioners Attorneys.

(582)

Public Notices

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 8347/151-Imp.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 5199/-151-Imp., dated 19th April 1939, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has modified, as under, the existing notification No. 12523/151, dated 10th October 1931, and has also made the following additional rules:—

I—*Under Section 22 (1) (b)*—

17 (A) No person shall ride a cycle in a race in any public street.

55. *Regulation of traffic in Picket Road.*—The portion of Picket Road from its junction with Picket Cross Lane to its junction with Kalbadevi Road shall be closed to west-bound vehicular traffic, i.e., traffic proceeding to Kalbadevi Road.

56. *Dongri Street* (Narsi Natha Street).—From its junction with Masjid Bunder Road to its junction with Bhandari Street shall be closed to north-bound vehicular traffic, i.e. there shall be no entry from Bhandari Street.

Kazi Syed Street.—From its junction with Masjid Bunder Road to its junction with Bhandari Street shall be closed to south-bound vehicular traffic, i.e., there shall be no entry from Masjid Bunder Road.

II.—*Under Section 22 (1) (c)*—

9. *(d). Regulation of traffic at Excelsior, Empire, Capitol and Regal Cinemas.*—No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to part within ten yards on either side of the entrance of:—

Excelsior Cinema,
Empire Cinema,
Capitol Cinema, and
Regal Cinema

except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers. Cars setting down or picking up passengers shall approach the entrance in single line one behind the other.

24. *Parking of vehicles in Wodehouse Road.*—The parking of vehicles in Wodehouse Road from Hotel Majestic up to Ormiston Road shall be regulated by the unilateral system of parking, i.e., when the dates of the month according to the Christian Calendar are even, parking shall be on the North side only, and when the dates are odd, parking shall be on the South side subject to the condition that access to gateways of buildings is left unimpeded, and that the general rule, that no vehicle shall park within 30 feet of a corner, is observed.

25. No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt anywhere on the portion of *Girgaum Road*, from Dhobi Talao to its junction with Princess Street, except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers.

26. The parking of vehicles on the east side of *Esplanade Road* from its junction with Churchgate Street to its junction with Bruce Lane is prohibited.

Note.—Delete clause 2 (a) of Commissioner of Police's Notification No. 12523/151, dated 10th October 1931, and renumber clause (b) as clause (a).

27. *Regulation of traffic at Eros Theatre.*—No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to park within ten yards on either side of the entrance of Eros Theatre except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers. Cars setting down or picking up passengers shall approach the entrance in single line one behind the other.

Cars shall draw up at the entrance facing West. Cars shall park in the island park opposite the entrance and when this is full, on the North-West side of Jamshed Tata Road, tail on to the kerb.

No parking will be allowed on the portion of Queen's Road along the Eastern side of the Eros Theatre and its shops.

28. *Regulation of traffic at C. J. Hall.*—No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to park within ten yards on either side of entrance of C. J. Hall except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers.

Cars picking up or setting down passengers shall approach the entrance in single line one behind the other.

N. P. A. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay,
14th June, 1939.

581.

TIBBIYA COLLEGE

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH

ADMISSIONS to the Tibbiya College M. U. Aligarh shall begin on the 15th July, '39 and close on the 25th July, '39. Copies of prospectus may be had from the Principal's Office free of charge.

A. BUTT,
M.D., B.S., M.D., Ophth.
Principal.

(476)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Supervisor of Municipal Schools under the control of the School Board Ahmedabad Municipality in the grade of Rs. 80-5-150 efficiency Bar 10-200 plus Rs. 5 p.m. as cycle allowance. Only experienced graduates with B T. Degree need apply. Those having experience of administration of School Board will be preferred.

Applications with testimonials should reach this office on or before the 20th July 1939.

J. H. DIVAN,
Chairman,
School Board,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
School Board Office,
Municipality, Ahmedabad.
D/ 5-7-39.

577.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Assistant Lecturer in Persian at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, on a scale of Rs. 130-10-200 (liable to revision) to be filled with effect from 10th November, or thereabout.

Intending candidates will receive the form of application and further particulars regarding the conditions of appointment, etc. on application to the Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Applications for the post must reach the Principal not later than 31st July, 1939.

(565)

Auction Sales

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AUCTION SALE OF ALL STOCK-IN-TRADE AND MACHINERY OF S. D. SONI METAL WORKS.

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Directed by: JAYANT DESAI.
3 THIRD GREAT WEEK
ROYAL
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

He Debunks Physical Culture!

Pothan Joseph On Tragic Folly Of Developing Bulging Muscles And Stunted Minds

In the course of a talk broadcast from the Madras Radio Station on Physical Culture Mr. Pothan Joseph, the well-known Journalist, said:—

I want you to consider with me for a few moments the extravagances created by this modern stunt about physical culture and the artificial nuisance it has become in the lives of many people. When Adam delved and Eve span, the human body received sufficient exercise as the foundation of a happy life, but now we have taken to the specialization of the muscles, and the promoters of the cult do not hesitate to spread a feeling of international panic about the state of individual health. All men and women in the world have to maintain a modicum of health and energy to answer their duties in this transitory existence, but to make attention to the body a major craze is to distract the mind of human beings and enlarge the animal element in them. Last year we had a number of wrestling bouts in Madras with a few athletes to entertain the public by their show of strength. They are on tour all over India and Ceylon, wrestling, and much of it is stage-fun where the contestants look extremely serious, raise battle-shouts and perform mock-grips which appeal to the Sadist interest of the spectators. They have made a trade of it as embodiments of physical culture and they succeed in getting a comfortable living out of the stunt.

THE APE IN MAN.

They seek to develop bodily robustness and forget the beauty of the soul, the cultivation of which requires a lot of time which athletes steal for their animal exhibitions out of the normal routine of life. The cult disturbs the sanity of outlook and human service. People grow mad over Tarzan of the Apes. It is the Ape in that Man that thrills them when Johnny Weissmuller makes weird noises from the jungle. Imagine him practising his monkey-jumps from one tree to another getting the better of animals in the primeval forests. The bane of enthusiasm for physical culture is really a mental throw-back to antiquated conditions of livelihood. It prompts the adoration of the cave-man so dear to sophisticated young women who enjoy the sight of muscular struggles. In ancient Rome women were said to have been more crazy over the fight of gladiators than men; recently when Lady Astor protested against the practice of flogging for certain offences, a crowd of patrician women bawled against her pleas for mercy. The sadistic temper of the savage-state was behind the uproar. With the outcome of physical culture as a religion, it is the manner of the barbarian that counts for admiration in civilized countries not to mention appeals to refined women.

SOUND MIND NECESSARY.

When the Greeks spoke of a sound mind in a sound body, they meant it as a corrective against the Spartan cult of muscular feats. All of us require a sound body because our faculties rest upon the harmony of physical fitness. That is all; certainly not this diseased enthusiasm for physical culture which absorbs men into the business of lifting enormous weights and telling friends that they are stout fellows with health in their biceps and more patent medicines in their cupboard. Educationists in India speak of cramming as the source of injury to the mind. Similarly the monotonous concentration on physical culture contains in it the seeds of degeneration. It is said that God made man as a being just lower than the angels. But the idea of angels exercising themselves with Indian clubs takes away from the heavenly conception.

BOREDOM AND AGONY.

A healthy mind in a healtny body does not involve all the charlatanry preached in the magazines of physical culture. The body is necessary as the basis of our faculties, certainly not entailing all this boredom and agony of physical culture which in some countries are treated as the capacity to fight bulls in preference to two-legged animals prepared to floor an opponent with gloved fists. In India the lunacy is being just introduced as a counterblast to the condemnation of educationists who had made too much of the business of quill-driving in clerical occupations.

In India the excess of clerical learning is being sought to be corrected by physical culture and the pundits of muscular improvement are busy with their jobs, but how does it serve the routine of normal people? Nearly two hundred young men are required to fit in with the present scheme of recruitment for the officers' grade in the Indian Army. Army authorities say that they are still short of the requisite type, and I know that in this recent fuss about physical culture (there are) at least twenty-four schools and colleges of physical culture sprung up in the land. The cult of producing Apollos, perfect in proportion, seems to be a fraud when the physical culturists can produce only freaks and fail to fill vacancies for healthy lads. The Germans have taken to the slogan 'Strength through Joy.' Joy means the preliminary elan of healthy life, the proportioning of body and mind to a great national bid. Exercise should be entertainment, if exercise cannot be secured by the normal occupations of life. Walking is better exercise than laboriously bending fifty times before the mirror; swimming is easy for most of us, but the product of physical culture in this branch can show feats of gymnastics without being able to save a puppy from drowning when he is beyond the allowed level in a swimming bath. All this is wrong, this process of mechanical torrents to amplify strength. We should get over the craze and tell them that they are no more use than spiritualists or fortune-tellers, for the success of our daily occupations. The excessive bulge of the muscle or the claim to do marvellous breathing exercises is of no use to the normal human being. Happy is the man or the woman who looks after the normal needs of the body without succumbing to this craze about physical culture!

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All-India Protest Day Meetings

(Continued from page 1)

graha and criticism of the Ministries.

At the outset, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy raised a point of order stating that the meeting could not be held at such short notice in view of the seriousness of the subject to be discussed.

The point was ruled out by the President.

Thereafter, resolutions expressing disapproval of the Bombay resolution of the A. I. C. C. banning the offering of Satyagraha by Congressmen and criticism of Congress Ministries by Congress organisations were moved, when Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, a member of the Congress Working Committee, raised another point of order saying that the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee as a subordinate body to the A.-I. C. C. could not adopt such resolutions.

This was opposed by Mr. Suren Moitra, ex-member of the Congress Working Committee, and also ruled out of order by the President.

MAJORITY DECISION

The Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee adopted the following resolution this morning:—

"THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE DECIDES TO ASSOCIATE ITSELF WHOLEHEARTEDLY WITH THE MEETINGS THAT ARE BEING ORGANSIED TO-DAY TO PROTEST AGAINST THE TWO RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE LAST MEETING OF THE A.I.C.C. IN BOMBAY REGARDING SATYAGRAHA AND THE CONGRESS MINISTRIES AND CALLS UPON THE PUBLIC TO JOIN IN THEIR THOUSANDS IN THESE MEETINGS."

The resolution was adopted by 50 against 17 votes, three members remaining neutral.—United Press.

resolutions, because they would be killing their revolutionary mentality, bringing in their wake constitutionalism.

"AGAINST SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY"

In case the resolutions were to be enforced they could not criticise the actions of any Ministry which used tear-gas on the workers or such emergencies. It was their Ministers who were elected by them and they would not spare them when occasions demanded.

The resolutions went against the spirit of democracy in the Congress.

Mr. D. S. Vaidya then explained and moved the resolution sponsored by the Left Consolidation Committee for the occasion. Mr. Kelkar, supporting the resolution, said that the resolutions passed by the A.I.C.C. would lead to a cleavage in the ranks. Instead of focussing the attention of the Ministers on the problems of the masses the enforcement of the resolutions would result in turning the Congress into a Liberal organization.

Mr. A. K. Ghosh said it was their aim to stand united in a fight against Imperialism and Capitalism. To take a united stand it was necessary to change the policy that underlay the resolutions.

Mr. Bhogle asked how they could fight Federation when their Ministers were dividing their own ranks by arresting even A.I.C.C. members. It was their duty to enter Congress 'en masse' and put a check to the present drift. It was impossible to "support reactionary Ministries."

Mr. Lalje Pendse said that Congress always absorbed new ideas and newer elements. It was so in 1907, in 1920 and would be so in 1939.

RESULT OF "DRIFT POLICY"

The present policy of drift which was a common feature between Mr. Chamberlain as well as their leadership including the Ministries, had led them to the present crisis in the Congress.

He asked why the resolutions on War and the National Demand were not implemented, and a policy of drift had been adopted? Should they support such a leadership? Pandit Jawaharlal who had said that it was not 'good socialism' to protest on that day should harken to what Lenin had said: "I go to masses and not to Committees."

Mr. Bhise said that day they were not demonstrating against the Congress as some were saying, but they were protesting against the mentality of the Congress leadership which tended to a stifling of the revolutionary spirit in the Congress.

The demonstration ended with the usual slogans which included 'victory to the Red Flag' and victory to the tricolour' as well.

JAWAHAR'S STAND DEPLORED

Ashrafuddin's Reply To Mahatma's Article

CALCUTTA, July 9.

"Young India is astounded at the psychological trend of Pt Jawaharlal's mind at this critical juncture of India's history," says Mr. Ashrafuddin Ahmed Chowdhury, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement.

"The whole country," he continues, "expected a bold lead and a quick decision from him on the vital problems that are facing us to-day. It is a great irony of fate that a sincere patriot and true soldier for the cause of freedom like him should hesitate and falter at this crucial hour."

REPLY TO MAHATMA

Referring to Gandhiji's article on non-violence and satyagraha Mr. Chowdhury says that rank and file of Congressmen knew full well that they harboured no violence in their breasts as ascribed by Mahatma Gandhi.

"All that Congressmen in general are anxious for at the present moment is to prepare the country to fight Imperialism as early as possible and to rally all the fighting forces to that end."—A. P.

POLICY OF 'DRIFT' IN CONGRESS

Labour Leaders' Criticism

That the A.I.C.C. resolutions regarding Satyagraha, P.C.C.'s, and Ministries tended to break the democratic tradition of the Congress and they were protesting against the mentality of the present leadership in the Congress and not against it, as alleged in certain quarters, was the plea made by Labour leaders who addressed a public meeting composed of workers at Ram chandra Bhat High School Parel.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar presided and Messrs. D. S. Vaidya, Kelkar (treasurer, Girgaum D.C.C. and a Radical Congressman), A. K. Ghosh ('National Front') Bhogle, Lalje Pendse and Bhise spoke.

Mr. Mirajkar said the day was of historical importance, since the Congress President had opposed its observance. The two wings, Leftist, and Rightist, were getting crystalised in the Congress and a background of 'struggles' for existence abounded everywhere, notably in Bihar. There was only a legitimate fear that the P.C.C.'s would only be instruments in the hands of the leadership as indicated by the authoritarian statement of the Congress President. Satyagraha or strike was a necessary weapon for the workers' and peasants in their economic struggle: and it could not be made subservient to any body. In preserving their right they would fight against all odds.

They opposed the A. I. C. C. resolutions, because they would be killing their revolutionary mentality, bringing in their wake constitutionalism.

POONA OBSERVES 'PROTEST DAY'

POONA, July 9

As a result of a last-minute effort on the part of the Communist section of Left Wing Congressmen, a public meeting was held this evening, in observance of the protest day against the two A.I.C.C. resolutions, at which Sane Guruji, a Kisan worker from Khandesh, presided and 200 people were present.

Messrs. Sardesai of Sholapur and V. D. Chitale both A.I.C.C. members, addressed the meeting which in accordance with the instruction of the Left Consolidation Committee passed resolutions deploring the two resolutions passed at the Bombay Session of the A.I.-C.C. on the Subjects of Satyagraha by Congressmen and criticism of Congress Ministries.

Congress Socialists and Royists did not participate in the meeting.—A.P.

FLUTTER AT POONA MEETING

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, July 9.

A meeting of about 500 persons was held at Shanwarwada Maidan, this evening, to observe the All-India Protest Day, against the A. I. C. C. resolution, banning Satyagraha by Congressmen. Sjt. Sane Guruji of Jalgaon and editor of the weekly "Congress" presided. Speakers at the meeting included Messrs. V. D. Chitale and Sardesai, (both members of the A. I. C. C.), Kadu (a member of the P. C. C.) and Senapati Bapat.

There was flutter at the meeting when Balukaka Kanitkar, who, it appeared had helped to organise the meeting but was not allowed to address it, called out a rival meeting a few yards away and addressed it.

Speakers at the meeting exhorted the audience to join Congress ranks and strengthen the hands of Leftists in their efforts to seek alteration of the A. I. C. C. resolutions.

ROY FOR BOMBAY.

Mr. M. N. Roy left for Bombay, this afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Ellen Roy, both being seen off at the station by friends and admirers.

KISAN WORKERS' RELEASE DEMANDED

(Continued from page 1.)

munist Party said that the resolution regarding Satyagraha passed by the All-India Congress Committe tended to destroy the great awakening which had been brought about among the Kisans and workers during the past two years.

"Are we to tell the peasants not to march forward," asked Mr. Ranadive "merely because the Congress Ministries are functioning in eight provinces??"

"Due to the consistent efforts put in by those who espoused its cause during the past years," continued Mr. Ranadive, "the Congress is like a sharp weapon "but if we follow the present policy dictated to us by the A. I. C. C., the Congress will be like a mere parasol."

Mr. V. B. Karnik said that the resolutions of the A. I. C. C. would act as a brake on the struggle of the masses, a struggle for bread and minimum amenities of life.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy also lent support to the resolutions moved by Mr. Bose. The meeting passed the following resolution:—

RELEASE OF KISAN WORKERS DEMAND.

This meeting demands the unconditional release of thousands of Kisans and Kisan workers who have been arrested and sentenced on various charges for participating in peaceful mass movements for securing legitimate rights of Kisans.

In particular this meeting accords its whole-hearted support to the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha in its fight to secure the full status and privileges of political prisoners for all Kisan prisoners, and condemns the obstinate refusal of the Bihar Government to comply with this request, resulting in the resumed hunger-strike of Pandit Rahul Sankirtyayana and prolonged fast of other comrades in prison and demands the recognition of Kisan prisoners as political prisoners throughout the country."

MR. HORNIMAN'S MESSAGE.

A message sent by Mr. B. G. Horniman to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose was read at the meeting. Mr. Horniman in the course of his message observed:—"We have been fighting against the tyranny of foreign bureaucracy all these days and now we have to fight the same tyranny from our own National Congress..... I am wholeheartedly with you in the course that you are taking."

Madanapalle College Students Meet Under The Umbrella Tree

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELLARY.

Under the cool shade of the Umbrella tree, the staff of the Madanapalle college observed the Ashada Pournima Day, when 2,000 years ago Buddha, delivered the great message of Dhamma-Chakka-Pavattana-Sutta. Mr. C. S. Trilokeker, M.A., Principal presided.

A Tibetan Flag presented by a Lama was flown on the occassion while Dr. Gurumurthi, M. A. Ph.D. recited the Buddha Prayer.

CALCUTTA JOINS IN ALL-INDIA PROTEST

CALCUTTA, July 9

In pursuance of the appeal issued by the All-India Left Consolidation Committee, and endorsed by the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, a meeting was held at Albert Hall, to-night, to protest against the Bombay resolutions of the A. I. C. C. banning the offering of Individual Satyagraha by Congressmen and criticism of Congress Ministries by Congress organisations.

The meeting, which was well attended was presided over by Prof. Jyotish Chandra Ghose, and addressed, among others, by several Congress M. L. A's.—A. P.

PATNA MEETING

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, July 9.

To observe the All-India Protest Day a very spanely attended meeting was held to-day to protest against the A. I. C. C. resolutions. Sjt. Sheel Bhadra Yajee, a (Socialist) M.L.A. and a member of the Forward Bloc presided. The meeting was addressed by Swami Sahajanand, General Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha, Sjt. Kishore Prassana Shina (Socialist), Sjt. Benipuri (Socialist-cum-Kisan Sabhite) and Sjt. Hasim Godwani a member of the Forward Bloc.

Earlier in the day two batches of students with tricolours and redflags numbering about a dozen paraded the streets, calling on the people to revolt against Congress" and

Figment Of Imagination

Story Of Dr. Gilder's Resignation

There is no truth in the report that the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister of Excise, tendered resignation on July 3 and withdrew it subsequently, on being persuaded by Mahatma Gandhi. The lengthly story in this connection about Dr. Gilder's apprehension that he would not be able to fulfill the promise regarding the affording of relief to people who were going to be affected by prohibition and his consequent resignation is referred to in the highest quarters as a figment of imagination.

HOME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

Munshi's Reply To Muslim League

POONA, July 8.

"I am exceedingly surprised that the resolution which the Home Ministers' Conference passed at Simla on the question of communal propaganda should have come in for criticism at the hands of the Working Committee of the Muslim League, at which Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Prime Minister of the Punjab, and Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Bengal, also members of the Simla conference, were present," said the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Bombay Government, in an interview, referring to the resolution passed by the all-India Muslim League Working Committee at its recent Bombay meeting, which expressed misgivings with the resolution and demanded a clarification from the Government of India of the term "propaganda of a communal nature."

Mr. Munshi added that, both parties concurred in framing the resolution.

No reference to the Government of India was necessary, in Mr. Munshi's opinion, regarding the construction to be put on the Simla resolution. These Ministers should have construed the resolution as other Home Ministers did, as meaning propaganda among one community against another which embittered communal relations in the country, no matter with what motive or backed by what institution.

NEW HISTORY OF BIHAR

Rajen Babu To Supervise Writing

HAZARIBAGH, July 8.

The "United Press" understands that an attempt is being made to write a history of Bihar in three languages—Hindi, Urdu and English—under the direct supervision of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, and to publish the same before the coming Congress session.

A short history of Hazaribagh with pictures of beauty spots in Chotanagpur, specially in the Hazaribagh district, is also being attempted by Mr. Radha Govind Prasad, Vice-President of the Hazaribagh District Congress Committee.

It is further understood that a film company is visiting Ramgarh shortly to make arrangements for making an elaborate film of the next Congress session right from the various stages of construction of the Congress Nagar to the end of the session.—United Press.

FISHERIES IN BARODA STATE

The Fisheries department of the Baroda State sanctioned and organised in 1937 to give effect to the recommendations of Mr. Hornell with regard to improvement in methods of fishing, curing of fish, preparation of fishery bye-products and Oyster culture and to attend to the development of the fresh-water fishery resources of the State has now been extended for two years more.

Since the creation of the department in 1937 fishery surveys have been conducted and various schemes of fishery development are now being put into operation. The Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Fish Farm at Velan and a Fish Hatchery at Mul Dwarka for the development of marine fisheries in the Kodinar area with an establishment costing Rs. 7,500.

To help the development of the Fresh Water Fisheries in the State by fish culture an amount of Rs. 1,220 has also been granted and the two Fishery Industrial Stations at Vansi-Borsi in the Navsari area and Madhwar in the Kodinar area have been continued **for a further period of two years.**

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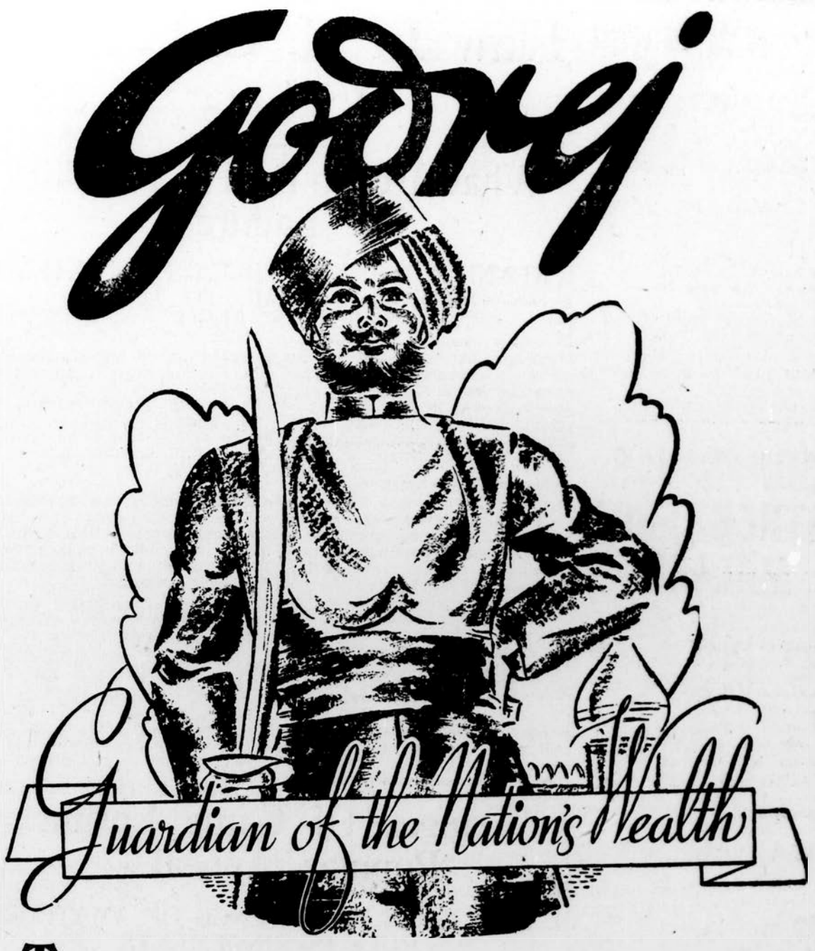

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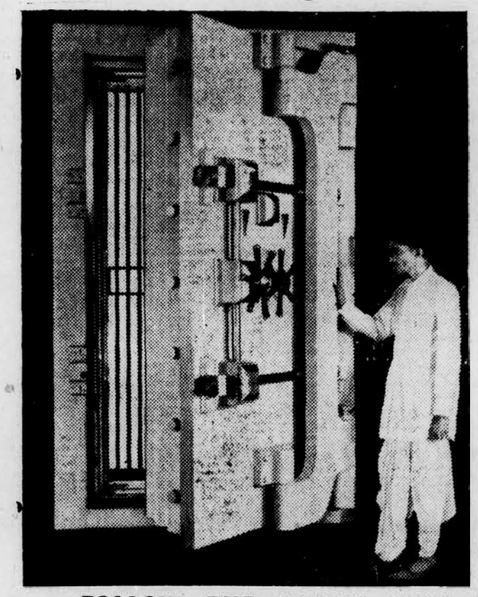

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Mr. K. V. Iyer, Madras.

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"What Are To Be The Penalties For Failure"?

KENNETH RANKIN'S PLEA FOR EXTENSION OF SCHEME TO TEST 'WICKETS' ALSO

Commenting on the M. C. C.'s scheme concerning the preparation of wickets, Kenneth Rankin recently wrote in the "Daily Telegraph": "It must be emphatically pointed out that the words "all wickets" in paragraph 3 means what they say, and include the wickets prepared for the Test Matches. There may be one or two grounds where the pitches are already so impregnated with preparations of certain kinds that complete normality cannot immediately be achieved. In the main however, the pitches on which county matches are played are such as to ensure a finish in three days provided men's hearts are in the right place.

As soon as the same thing is applied to the wickets on which Test Matches are played the better, for the equal balance between bat and ball is essential for the good of the game. The Committee has done wisely in putting the responsibility on individual counties, who are aware as no central body could be, of the peculiarities of their own peculiar brand of turf. What are to be the penalties for failure were not observed."

M. C. C. SCHEME.

The M. C. C. scheme proposes that:

Before each season all counties will instruct their groundmen that the ideal wicket is one which makes the condition equal as between batsmen and bowlers, without being dangerous.

Under no circumstances should wickets be prepared so as to favour the batsman unduly.

Counties will give instructions that all wickets be prepared with this object in view.

County committees will accept the responsibility for any criticism of the wickets, and will inform their groundmen and players of this.

"Danger Of Game Losing Popular Appeal"

I. L. T. F. ON PREVALENCE OF AMATEUR RULE INFRINGEMENTS

At a recent meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Federation it was decided to warn young players that they should not look to the game for a career unless they intended to become teachers. It was also decided that there was a real danger of the game's losing its appeal to the public by the prevalence of the amateur rule infringements, and they appealed to the amateur element in all countries to make an effort to regain popular interest. They went farther than this, for Chevalier Paul de Borman (Belgian) made a strong appeal to nations to help each other in endeavouring to uphold amateurism by giving freely and without disguise any information they asked with regard to the payment of expenses to players of other countries.

AMERICAN EXAMPLE

"With regard to the International Federation's plea about young players wasting their time playing the game the whole year round unless they desire to become teachers, there is, at the moment only one answer. Few of those players in Britain who play lawn tennis all the year round have any desire to work or become teachers, and some are not even keen on the game. It is the Americans who say that to play lawn tennis well one must enjoy it and to enjoy it one must have another interest, work. The Americans want young players who have a job but who are willing to devote their spare time to studying lawn tennis from all its aspect by going to lectures, reading books and doing practical exercises. They are it is said, the champions of the future, not the man who "hitch-hikes on a diet of hot-dogs from tournament to tournament so long as the season lasts," runs a foreign commentary:

Matches Between England And Germany

A. A. A. PRESIDENT DISAPPROVES SUGGESTION FOR DISCONTINUANCE

A delegate at the annual general meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association in London suggested that the matches between England and Germany should be discontinued. Lord Burghley, the president, however, expressed the opinion that individual clubs or associations ought not to have anything to do with politics and the matter was dropped. The French authorities have already "indefinitely postponed" their match with Germany. Proposals to reduce the delegate members of the General Committee from 57 to 31 were passed at the A. A. A. meeting. In future the Southern counties will be represented by 12 instead of 20, and the North and Midlands each by 6 instead of 10; while the representation of the Services and Police will be halved.

'SWANKY' AMERICAN ATHLETES.

Lord Burghley was re-elected president, all the other officers were reappointed, and Lord Aberdare, Sir Adolphe Abrahams and Sir Emsley Carr were added to the list of vice-patrons. An expenditure of £557 over income was recorded. Questions were raised regarding the sum of £1250, the expenses for the United States Team of 12 athletes, a manager and a coach, who competed in the last August Bank Holiday meeting at the White City. A loss of nearly £300 was made on this meeting. Queries were also made as to why the American team were accommodated at a first-class hotel, when other visiting competitors warehoused in less expensive surroundings. Mr. E. J. Holt, the hon. secretary, said the Americans insisted on staying in the best hotels and if this condition was not met they would not compete.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Keep fit 8-10 Gujarati Garbas 8-20 News in English 8-30 Marathi Bhavgeets 8-45 Sindhi songs

12-30 p.m. Malik Arjun Mansur 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Mutual Understanding 1-25 Bhajan 1-30 Music 2-30 School Broadcast 2-35 Bohjo and Ratno Rambhai Buxi 2-50 Marathi Bhavgeets 3-0 Current topics by Kapila Khandwala, M.A. 6-0 Master Iqbal 6-10 Instrumental solos 6-20 Ramnathker 6-30 Nana Ani Mani 7-0 Trade review (Gujarati) by Seth Manekla Chunilal Shah 7-15 Master Iqbal 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Trio 8-0 Amirbai Karnatki 8-30 Week in Bombay 8-45 Rajani 8-55 Local news and announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Malik Arjun Mansur 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. & 12-30 to 3-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1 6-0 Gaura and Marwa 6-10 Amirbai Karnatki 6-30 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1 9-35 Choir of Wilhelm Church Strasbourg 9-45 Violin Recital 10-0 Eileen Joyce Pianoforte 10-5 Freida Dyer: Contralto 10-15 Elli Millet: Pianoforte 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Radio orchestra 7-35 Faqiruddin 7-50 P. S. Mukerji 7-55 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur 8-30 School Broadcast.

12-0 noon Sawan Ke Geet.

1-0 p.m. Light variety 6-0 News in English 6-10 Ram Chandra Kushaba Gulaoni 6-30 Is it fair? 6-45 Musical interlude 6-50 M. Krishnamurthy 7-5 Haider Husain 7-15 Faqiruddin 7-30 M. Krishnamurthy 7-45 For villagers 8-30 Ram Chandra Kushaba Gulaoni 8-45 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur 9-35 Personalities in news, 1 9-50 D'ye Ken John Peel? 10-20 Swing session.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-5 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi 1 6-10 Mehboob Jan 6-30 to 6-50 As in Delhi 1 6-50 Afzal Husain 7-10 Instrumental duet 7-15 Ram Chandra Gulaoni 7-35 Preet Ke Geet 7-55 Afzal Husain 8-15 Faqiruddin 8-30 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1 9-50 Ram Chandra K. Gulaoni 10-10 Mehboob Jan.

Delhi—III Programme

7-30 to 9-5 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Bibi Narindar Kaur 7-10 Mubarak Ali Khan 6-30 Anwarbai of Amritsar 6-50 Zohra and Janaki 7-0 Bibi Jogindra Kaur 7-10 Kumari Indravati Kohli 7-15 Tilak Kamod 7-25 Mubarak Ali Khan 7-45 For countryside 8-30 Bibi Narindar Kaur 8-40 Anwarbai of Amritsar 9-35 Ustad Abdul Karim Khan 9-40 Poetry recital 9-50 Sangeet Sammelan.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar: vocal 2-15 Tamil devotionals 2-30 Shanmuga Vadivoo 2-45 Music for feet 6-0 For villages 6-30 Tirukodaikaval R. Krishnamurti Iyer violin 7-0 Daily war 7-15 Shining stars society 7-30 Kumari Chudamani: vocal 8-0 Tirukodaikaval R. Krishnamurti Iyer violin 8-30 Instrumental music 8-45 Kumari Chudamani vocal.

Peshawar—Programme

Broadcast on 200 m. (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m. relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 Minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a. m. Variety

12-30 p. m. Request programme 1-30 Court of Louis XIV: by N C Sen. 1-50 Musical Interlude 1-57 adventures of Ibn-Batuta (Bengali) by P Sanyal 2-17 Three Songs 5-0 New Tunes on Air 6-10 for Countryside 7-0 Rabindra N Muzumder 7-15 Jantri Sangha 7-30 Monster. 2 7-50 Anima Mukherjee 8-5 Ginga—birth place of river Nile by H Bose 9-10 Bijoy Lal Mukherjee 9-30 Topics of day by L P Atkinson 9-45 Kamal Das Gupta 10-0 Geeta Mittra 10-15 Kamal Das Gupta.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a. m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Calcutta I

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta 1 9-10 Pianoforte 9-30 to 9-45 As in Calcutta I 9-45 New & popular dance Numbers

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1.022 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Shahnai 6-15 Qamar Ahmad 6-30 Zohra Begam of Patna 6-55 Instrumental Duet 7-0 Qamar Ahmad 7-15 for rural areas 7-45 Health Education: 8-0 Zohra Begam 8-15 Let us tell you a story 8-25 Bismillah and Party 8-40 Judai ki rat 9-40 Zohra Begam 9-50 Readings 10-0 Qamar Ahmad 10-15 Bismillah and party.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,240 kc/s)

2-0 p. m. It might interest you 2-5 Broadcasting House, Madras by Dr. A V Rao 2-25 Music 4-0 Music 4-3 Things of interest (Tamil) 4-6 Shivaji: (Tamil) by J Krishnan, 4-16 Something Light 4-20 Kummi (Tamil) 5-0 A G Subramanyam of Satur: Voice 5-50 Carnatic Orchestra Savri 6-0 A Y Haneef: Voice 6-30 Carnatic Orchestra 6-45 A G Subramanyam of Satur: Voice 7-15 Specialization or General Education: (Tamil) by K Vaidyanathan 7-30 Vimukti (Telugu) 8-15 Out of clay (Pottery) by K N S Sarma 8-30 Andukuri Yegnanarayana Sastri: Violin 8-55 New History, 1 by E J Bingle 9-30 Marek Weber and his Orchestra 9-47 Coralie Taylor: Contralto 10-7 Dance Music.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres 11,870 kc/s)

2-0 to 2-30 As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4-0 to 4-30 As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras 1 6-0 Choice Tunes 6-10 Those Eternal wants (Telugu) 6-20 Duets 6-30 News review for rural areas 6-4 Favourite songs 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1 9-30 Andukuri Yegnanarayana Sastri: Violin.

Hyderabad (Dn.) Programme

Medium Wave)

411 metres (730 kc/s)

5-30 p. m. Gulzar Bai, Thumri & Ghazals 6-0 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu) 6-30 N S B S Studio Orchestra 'Naghma-e-Raqs', 6-40 Lahano Bapu Rao Asthai & Khayal 7-10 "Four Weeks of India and Commonwealth Affairs" (English) 8-30 Lahano Bapu Rao, Thumri & Bhajan 8-50 Gulzar Bai, Ghazals 9-10 Poems, Mr. Ali Akhtar 9-20 Lahano Bapu Rao, Khayal 9-30 Recorded Music 9-40 Gulzar Bai Ghazals.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 B B C Welsh Orchestra 8-15 Fourth Stake 8-30 Sydney Gustard 9-0 Storm on Everest 9-30 News 9-45 Dance Music 10-25 Sports.

Dacca Radio Station Opens In October

DACCA, July 9.

It is understood that the broadcasting station at Dacca will be opened in October. The house of Khan Bahadur Naziruddin Ahmed, Registrar of Dacca University in Sir Nazimuddin Road had been selected for the studio.—A. P.

Bombay Depot: MANGALDAS MARKET.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

OUR NEXT TENNIS VISITORS

Puncec And Kho Sin Kie To Lead Strong Contingent

The South Club of Calcutta have been given permission by the A. I. L. T. A. to organise a visit of a team of well-known players for the winter, 1939-40. Negotiations have already started and it is learned that invitations have been sent among others to Kho Sin Kie, W. C. Choy, L. Hecht and F. Puncec. Previous to this the South Club had intended to invite a professional team, consisting of E. Vines, D. Budge and F. J. Perry during the coming cold weather, but the prohibitive cost of such a visit influenced the promoters in their decision to abandon the project.

Soccer

THIRD-BACK METHODS INVADE CONTINENT

Hungarian Latest Converts To Effective Highbury Tactics

Third-back methods have always been a bone of contention, but their effectiveness must be acknowledged. Now it is understood they are spreading to the Continent. Hungary is the latest convert. One of their journalists attends all League games at Highbury, compiles graphs of all movements during the game, sends them to be printed in his paper and to the Hungarian F. A. They are so impressed that they intend to appoint an English coach to teach them during the summer months. Jack Lambert, the Arsenal coach, was approached, but declined the invitation.

CONGRESSMAN TO FAST AT MAHATMA'S DOOR

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 7.

Sjt. V. V. Sathe, the Poona Congressman who had undertaken a fast of fourteen days at Hon. Mr. Munshi's residence a few months ago, had announced his resolve to undertake another fast in front of Mahatma Gandhi's cottage at Seagaon from July 8.

Mr. Sathe has now announced that he has postponed the undertaking of to-morrow's proposed fast to a future date as Mahatmaji is not present at Seagaon. He however says that if Mahatmaji goes out on tour while his fast is in progress when he commences it, he would follow Mahatmaji everywhere he goes. His proposed fast is also to last for fourteen days.

A.-I. PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION

To Be Held In Ahmedabad During Diwali Holidays

An All-India Photographic Exhibition will be held in Ahmedabad during Diwali holidays (November, 1939). The exhibition has been organized by "Niharika", the Club of Ahmedabad cameraists, and will be held under the patronage of the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Bombay Government.

The Jury of Selection will consist of Messrs K. J. Khandalavala, R. Raval, J. Balvant and B. Rawat. The last date of receiving prints is 31st August.

Intending entrants may get the necessary particulars from the Honorary Secretary, Niharika, the Club of Ahmedabad Cameraists, Kumar Office 1454 Raipur, Ahmedabad.

MURDER IN TEMPLE

Outrage In Ahmedabad Village: Merchants Observe Hartal

UNJHA, July 8.

The President, Unjha Mahajan, writes.—

On July 6 night when Patel Ambaram Panchotia and his father Bechardas were sleeping with Joitaram Virchand Panchotia in the temple of Nameniamata some culprits entered the temple and attacked them, resulting in the murder of Ambaram Patel and serious wounds to the other two.

Police have arrested five men.

Unjha (Ahmedabad District) Mahajan and public observed hartal to express their sorrow.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 9, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 22,1358
Parsi: Behman 8, 1308
Hightide: 5-22, 17-08.
Lowtide: 10-43, 6-00
Sunrise: 6h. 8m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, July 11.

University Senate: Election to fill 13 vacancies in different constituencies.

Wednesday, July 12.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, July 13.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC SCOUT GUIDE.

A Social of all Officers Rovers and Patrol Leaders will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at St. Mary's E. T. High School, Mazagon.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Prof. Trivedi and Dr. Lalkaka will begin their classes in Commercial and Economic Geography and Psychology in Everyday Life in the University, South Wing from to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. and 6-15 p.m. respectively. The other classes for 'the day' meet as usual.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

An "At Home" will be held at the Town Hall, to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m., when Mr. Bokhari of the All-India Radio has kindly consented to speak on "Broadcasting and Women."

MEETING TO SUPPORT 'FORWARD' BLOC.

A Meeting of 'B' Ward (Mandvi) supporters, workers and sympathisers of 'Forward Bloc' will be held to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. (Sharp) at Gaya Building (Masjid Bunder Road) 1st floor..

GOMANTAK HINDU VIDYARTHI MANDAL.

The inaugural address of The Free Matric Coaching Class conducted by the Gomantak Hindu Vidyarthi Mandal, will be given by Prof. G. N. Lawande, M.A., to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., in the Orient High School, Keiwadi Girgaum. All the students of the class are requested to be present in time.

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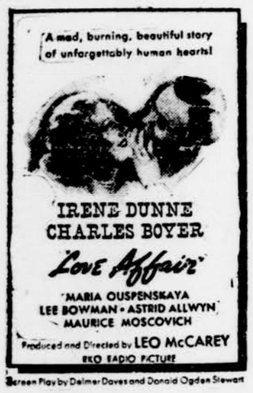
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MAURICE MOSCOVICH
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RKO RADIO PICTURE
Screen Play by Delmer Daves and Donald Ogden Stewart

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
As 9 tickets (for unreserved seats) may be purchased in advance at the Booking Office, open daily from 9-30 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Love Affairs" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10.
METRO—"Broadway Serenade" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Dark Rapture" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 10 p.m.
EROS—"Union Pacific" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Comet over Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—Daily Change of Programme. Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Sapera" Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Just Around the Corner" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Brabbe" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Punjab Mail" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIE—"The Citadel" Time as usual.
PLAZA—"It's True" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

"B" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An ordinary meeting of the Council of "B" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-0 p.m. at the office of the Committee Members are requested to be present in time.

"WORK OF ARDIBEHSHTA AMSHASHPAND IN UNIVERSE."

At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel St., to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give his 5th discourse on Cosmogenesis "Work of Ardibehshta Amshashpand in the Universe." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

"THE GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION.

A prize in books of the value of Rs. 10.—known as "Sagar Sahitya Paritoshik" will be award through this association to a Goan Hindu who gets the highest number of marks in "Marathi" language among the Goan Hindus in the last Matriculation Examination.

Persons claiming the above prize are requested to apply, stating their marks, to the secretary the Goa Hindu Association, 14, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay No. 4, before 6th August 1939.

FREE MARATHI CLASS FOR GOAN CHRISTIANS.

The Gomantak Hindu Vidyarthi Mandal proposes to start a Free Marathi Class for Goan Christains from the 1st of July. Those willing to join this class should register their names with the Secretary between 7 and 8 a.m., and 7 and 8 p.m., in the Office room at Block G., Room 16 B., Ambewadi, Girgaum.

SHANKARACHARYA'S INTERVIEWS WITH MR SAVARKAR

His Holiness the Shankaracharya of Jyotirmath after conducting an authoritative investigation into the grievances of the Hindus in the Nizam State and after handing over his report to the Nizam's Cabinet and released it for publication, has arrived in Bombay. His Holiness is having several interviews with Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Maha Sabha, apprising the latter with the situation in the Nizam State and the draft of a detailed scheme of reforms regarding the religious Department etc. which His Holiness means to send up to the Nizam's Cabinet with a pressing recommendation that they should be immediately introduced.
back.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

A Conference of Suburban Residents will be held in Bombay on Sunday, the 23rd instant for the purpose of discussing the question of overcrowding in trains and such other questions as are of daily importance to suburban passengers and to establish a permanent Suburban Committee to co-operate with the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association.

Bonafide Suburban Residents desirous of attending the said Conference as delegates or visitors are requested to obtain their delegate's tickets or visitors pass from the undernoted places on or before the 12th July 1939 at a cost of annas four per ticket and free of charge respectively:

1. The Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
2. The Santa Cruz Residents' Association, Santa Cruz.
3. The Matunga Residents Association, Matunga (G.I.P. Rly.).

'Warden' To Have Its Own Building

The Warden Insurance Company of Ahmedabad, has fallen in a line with other bigger offices by planning its own building on Sir Pherozshaw Mehta Road, which may very aptly be called Insurance Road of Bombay. We understand that Warden has recently secured a plot on the above road for the purpose of putting up its own Bombay building and that the construction of an Office building is soon to be undertaken.

This edifice when completed will occupy a prominent position being most centrally situated with frontages on Pherozshaw Mehta Road as well as the 60 feet road of Parsi Bazar Street and a smaller road at the

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, July 9.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st June	Difference to Normal
Agra	103	83	—	3.6	—1.5
Amraoti	84	74	0.1	3.5	—5.4
Akola	84	74	2.0	6.4	—1.0
Ahmedabad	98	82	—	2.8	—4.4
Ajmer	101	82	—	1.5	—2.7
Ahmednagar	74	69	0.5	6.1	+0.4
Ambala	99	69	0.8	7.3	+1.1
Allahabad	94	79	1.0	6.3	—2.9
Benares	94	81	0.5	6.6	—1.7
Bareilly	94	84	—	5.9	—3.5
BOMBAY	79	74	2.3	31.1	+4.6
Bangalore	76	66	0.1	5.2	+1.0
Bhopal	79	73	1.1	7.2	—
Baroda	95	73	0.6	6.8	—
Belgaum	73	68	1.4	18.5	+6.4
Bahawalpore	107	86	—	1.3	+0.1
Bijapur	77	70	0.2	6.6	+2.7
Bellary	79	75	T	1.8	—0.5
Bhavnagar	95	79	0.1	5.1	—1.0
Chittagong	90	78	—	17.7	—9.6
Calcutta	87	79	0.6	17.9	+2.3
Cuttack	90	78	0.8	11.0	—2.2
Cawnpore	91	82	—	7.7	+2.2
Calicut	83	75	0.4	45.7	+2.2
Colombo	85	79	—	9.1	—1.1
Cheerapunji	77	67	0.4	177.7	+52.5
Cocanada	78	73	0.2	4.8	—1.9
Cochin	83	78	—	46.5	+10.3
Dehra Dun	91	69	2.3	12.3	—2.8
Delhi	101	79	—	4.8	—0.6
Dehra I. Khan	110	78	—	0.1	—1.1
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	101	80	—	0.1	—4.3
Dalhousie	—	—	1.8	12.8	—0.5
Fort Sandeman	99	75	—	2.7	+1.6
Gorakhpur	91	79	1.2	14.5	+3.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	78	70	1.9	6.0	—0.4
Hyderabad (Sd.)	98	81	—	—	—0.9
Indore	86	69	1.7	7.1	—1.4
Jhansi	—	—	—	—	—
Jubbulpore	90	74	1.2	14.4	—2.7
Jacobabad	114	84	—	—	—0.4
Jaipur	103	75	—	1.9	—2.
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	84	77	—	—	—1.1
Kodaikanal	58	52	—	3.6	—1.9
Khandwa	87	72	0.6	6.9	—0.8
Lucknow	87	77	—	7.3	—0.3
Ludhiana	105	70	1.0	4.4	—0.7
Lahore	109	80	—	2.5	—0.6
Lyallpur	108	76	0.1	2.1	+0.1
Multan	106	84	—	2.6	+1.4
Mysore	82	69	—	1.8	—1.8
Madras	90	81	—	2.0	—1.0
Marmagoa	83	75	0.1	42.7	—
Malegaon	83	72	0.1	8.2	+2.5
Mussoorie	69	56	2.9	16.8	+6.8
Mahableshwar	65	60	11.3	60.5	—10.7
Murree	78	60	T	7.2	+0.3
Mount Abu	82	66	—	0.4	+16.2
Masulipatam	81	71	1.4	7.2	+1.0
Mandalay	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore	86	75	1.1	53.1	+3.5
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—
Mercara	67	63	0.9	24.8	—13.2
Nagpur	89	73	2.1	10.9	—2.6
Ootacamund	59	52	0.1	8.3	—
Patna	91	80	0.1	10.0	—1.8
Peshawar	107	77	—	—	—0.6
Poona	74	70	0.6	6.9	+0.4
Pachmarhi	77	69	0.1	5.8	—9.6
Port Blair	82	73	0.7	32.2	+6.3
Quetta	90	56	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	86	73	0.5	10.0	—4.1
Rawalpindi	104	78	—	2.2	—1.7
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnagiri	83	73	1.2	57.7	+18.2
Rajkot	94	79	—	1.7	—5.3
Sialkot	109	72	1.3	6.1	+1.2
Srinagar	90	65	—	0.5	—1.4
Sholapur	80	70	0.4	6.2	+0.3
Shillong	78	66	—	29.1	8.5
Simla	54	57	0.1	11.3	—1.2
Surat	88	74	0.1	9.5	—3.5
Salem	90	75	—	5.8	+1.9
Trichinopoly	92	78	—	3.8	+1.9
Trivandrum	84	79	—	13.6	—2.3
Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cent.

Clerks' Union Request To Prime Minister Of Bombay

The Clerks' Union, Bombay, in the course of a representation submitted to the Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, state:—

That in the Bill for regulating hours of work in shops, commercial establishments, restaurants, eating houses and theatres, a great comission has been made. There is no provision for the clerks employed by the Muccadams of clearing and forwarding agents. They get very little remuneration for their work. Rarely do they get a holiday. So the Clerks' Union implore the Government to make the Bill applicable to them also and thus improve their conditions.

Dr. Montessori To Visit India

Dr. Montessori, the well-known educationist is to pay a visit to India in October. She is expected to be in Adyar on October 22.

THE BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.

The Twentyfirst Concert of the Society will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

Programme:

1. Overture "Titus" Mozart.
2. Sixth Symphony (Pastoral) Beethoven.

Interval.

3. Tone Poem "Finlandia" Sibelius.
4. (a) Wendoline—Prelude (b) Marene Joyeuse Chabrier.
5. Introduction and Wedding March From "Coq d'or" Rimsky-Korsakov.

Conductor: M. Jules Craen.
Leader: Mr. Mehli Mehta.

JOSHI'S WARNING TO GOVT. PRESSMEN

Strike Prospects Against Powerful Employers

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, the Government Central Press Industrial Employees' Union, Bombay, writes:—

There was a charity-show of Ranjit's talkie, the "Kick", at the West End Cinema on Sunday morning, in aid of the Government Central Press Industrial Employees' Union, Bombay.

In the interval, Messrs. N. M. Joshi and Jamnadas Mehta addressed the gathering.

Mr. Joshi emphasized the fact that the step that the workers proposed to take, viz., the declaration of a General Strike, was a difficult one, especially so as their employers, the Government, were a powerful opponent and had the whole administrative machinery, including the police, under their control. He, however, advised the workers to be brave and wished the strikers every success.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also wished the strikers every success.

Mr. G. S. Gupte, Hon. General Secretary of the Union, thanked the two guests, the management of the theatre and the members of the general public who had patronised the show.

HARIJANS WANT RECRUITMENT TO POLICE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A charity show was organised by the members of the Bombay Rohidas Education Society this morning at Hind Mata Cinema when Mr. Smith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay was present.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, General Secretary of the Society, in the course of his speech, drew the attention of the Police Commissioner to the recruitment of the Depressed Class people to the Police Department which, he said, was rather slow. The speaker hoped that the Depressed Class people would be given preference while making recruitment to the Department.

Mr. Smith assured the organisers of the show that he would do everything possible for the Depressed Class.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mayor of Bombay, sent a message wishing the Society every success and hoping that it would ameliorate the sufferings and disabilities of the Harijans in the city.

He sent a cheque for Rs. 25 as a donation to the Society's fund.—

Prohibition Campaign At Santa Cruz

SANTA CRUZ, July 9.

Mr. N. S. Ullal, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instructions, Bombay Presidency, delivered a public lecture last night in the Vimalanand Hall. The point made by Mr. Ullal in the course of his learned speech was not how harmful hard drinking was for this was quite patent to everyone, but how small dose of alcohol taken regularly in so-called medicinal quanities cause a chronic poisoning of the body making the drinker gradually weaker, less able to bear sustained pressure of work, more prone to attack by epidemics and less able to resist them and hence more of a burden than a help to his family. He quoted statistics from experiments carefully carried on in America and England to prove his statements. The lecture was largely attended and was under the auspices of the Saraswat Club, Santa Cruz.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

GANESHKHIND, 8th July

Lt: Colonel and Mrs. H. E. Horsfield dined at Government House.

Dabholkar Charity Trusts

The following scholarships have been awarded by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board from the above Trusts for the year ending 31st March 1940 to poor and deserving students of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community.

for Female Students.

	Rs. per month
9 scholarships for Arts Course of the value of	78
4 scholarships for Medical course of the value of	38
5 scholarships for High School of the value of	21
	per month Rs. 137

for Males Students.

	per month Rs
23 Scholarships for Arts Course of the value of	212
1 Scholarship for Medical Course of the value of	12
4 Scholarships for Engineering Course of the value of	40
13 Scholarship for Technical and Vocational value of	120
16 Scholarships for High Schools value of	96
In all 75 scholarships of the value of Rs. 587 per month.	total

Press Laws In India

Tushar Kanti Ghose's Paper Before Empire Press Union

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of "Amrita Bazar Patrika" sent a lengthy memorandum on "Legislation affecting the Press in India" to the fourth annual conference of the Empire Press Union held in London in mail week, which gives in brief the history of the struggle of the Indian Press for freedom.

"The Press in India," says Mr. Ghosh, "is the result of British rule. But ever since its establishment laws and lawless laws, rules and ordinances have been tried to make it subservient to the wishes of the authorities or to get it strangled."

He describes the rules and laws promulgated one after another by the Government during the last 160 years for the control of the Press.

In this connection he refers to the Vernacular Press Act promulgated in 1878. "As this measure was specially aimed at the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," the conductors of the paper converted it into one published in the English language—the change being effected within 24 hours," adds Mr. Ghosh.

Coming to the present time he says:—

"All this does not mean that there have not been appreciable changes for the better—in so far at least as the treatment to the Press in the Congress Provinces is concerned. But ideal conditions for fearless journalism—by which I mean just and honest expression of opinion far from personal rancour—are still to be attained.

"I hope that the Government in India is beginning to understand that repression of full and free discussion is dangerous in any government resting upon the will of the people."—United Press.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon.)	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	$ 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latst hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

Anti-Prohibitionists Raise Depression Scare

Dealers In Liquor & Connected Trade "Want Justice & Fair Play From Govt"

Keepers of hotels and restaurants, confectioners, bakers aerated water and ice-vendors, provision merchants and others gathered at Sir C. J. Hall, on Sunday evening, to voice their protest against the Bombay Governments' policy of total prohibition.

CONGRESS GOVT. BLAMED.

Khan Saheb Manek Dadachanji requesting Mobed Saheb Rashid Khurshidia, to preside over the meeting, observed that the Bombay Government's decision to enforce total prohibition in the city and the suburbs was very unfortunate and unwise, inasmuch as it would immensely increase the poverty and unemployment prevalent at present. The introduction of such a measure of doubtful value would necessitate the imposition of taxes such as the property tax, the sales tax and the electric tax, which would adversely affect the people at large.

The speaker considered this harmful experiment as totally unworthy of the Congress Government, which was pledged to utilise power placed in their hands, with a view to further national welfare and ameliorate the conditions of the poor.

It was wrong, he continued, to play with the notion that the opposition to prohibition emanated from a few Parsis. Besides the Parsis, there were many others, including the Bhandaris, the Mussalmans, the hotel-keepers, merchants and petty traders, who were equally opposed to the policy though on different grounds.

DEPRESSION FEARS.

Mobed Saheb Rashid Khurshidia, in the course of his speech said that Government's action in bringing prohibition without adequate notice, within a short period, would reduce keepers of hotels and restaurants and others indirectly connected with the liquor trade, to a pitiable plight. Depression in these trades would lead to many people being thrown out of employment.

Hotel-keepers as well as those employed in the petty trades, connected with the liquor trade, were a law-abiding people, having no desire to come into conflict with the Governmental authority, but they would be compelled to oppose the Government, if the latter was responsible for a measure that would strike the root of their interests. What they wanted from Government was justice and fair-play. Besides themselves, merchants and property-owners had also voiced their protest on many occasions.

The President hoped that the protest raised so far by those people and interests affected by prohibition would have the effect of inducing Government to drop the measure.

APPEAL TO GOVT.

Mr. Manekji R. Kapadia moved a resolution expressing the need of taking steps, on the part of hotel-keepers and other dealers connected indirectly with the liquor trade, to protect their interests, in view of the precarious condition in which they would be placed by the enforcement of prohibition in the city.

The resolution further stated that the imposition of heavy taxation, necessitated by the introduction of prohibition, would result in the increase in the rentals, of residential houses and shops, and would cause depression the trades, with heavy economic losses.

The resolution also expressed the possibility of illicit liquor being brought in hotels to be consumed secretly by some customers, the hotel-keepers finding themselves in a dangerous situation, as it was impossible for them to keep watch over every customer.

The resolution ends with an appeal to Government to give up the prohibition scheme.

WHY NOT CHECK OTHER EVILS?

The mover of the resolution dwelt upon the hardships, which the hotel-keepers and others would suffer, as a result of the enforcement of prohibition. He asked why Government did nothing to root out the vice of suttabetting, which was more deadly than the drink evil? He thought that prohibition was bound to fail, for nobody could change human nature by legislation and further it was impossible to prevent the illicit manufacture of liquor and the underground trade in the prohibited commodity on a large scale.

Mr. N. Engineer speaking next condemned the action of the Congress Government, which was harmful to the interests of all communities. The Hindus and Muslims were affected by the measure, but the Parsis would be most hardly hit as a large portion of the liquor trade was in their hands. He did not understand why the Muslims who never touched liquor should be called upon to pay property tax in order to save others from the drink evil.

He then detailed how with the enforcement of prohibition, hotelkeepers, ice-vendors, butchers, chanawalas and bakers would be involved in economic hardships.

PLEA FOR GRADUAL STAGES.

The speaker thought that it would be just and proper to introduce prohibition by gradual stages. He would support a scheme, spread over a period of 5 years whereby a certain number of liquor shops were stopped every year. This would entail very little hardship, on those who would be affected by the scheme and give them enough time to adjust themselves to the new situation.

Mr. Bhogilal Kinkhabwala, Mr. Rustom M. Irani, Fredoon Dadachanji and others also spoke on the occasion.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 10, 1939

CONGRESS DISCIPLINE

It is most unfortunate that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has discarded the advice of the Congress President to refrain from organising mass meetings to protest against the decisions of the All-India Congress Committe. The Royists and many members of the Congress Socialist Party have wisely decided not to participate in the protest meetings. Nevertheless several meetings have been held and they raise very grave issues indeed. As Pandit Jawaharlal points out, such protests are "a challenge to the Congress organisation" and "can only lead to disruption if persisted in." Be it noted that the meetings are not merely of Congressmen but will also include all who care to flout the A. I. C. C. They are not a constitutional method of appealing to the Congress executive against any abuse by any Provincial Committee of the right vested in it by the A. I. C. C. But they pursue extra-constitutional methods in defying the highest Congress authority that functions after the annual plenary session. In other words Mr. Bose, who hopes to organise the Congress for direct action against our opponents, is beginning with direct action against the Congress itself, a policy which in the words of Pandit Jawaharlal "carries with it powerful elements of disruption and dismemberment."

Undemocratic

Mr. Bose justifies his conduct on the ground that an aggrieved minority in the Congress has a "constitutional and democratic" right to agitate against any of its decisions so as to convert the majority to its view. He also contends that "the decisions of the last meeting of the A. I. C. C. cannot be construed as final" as some Leftists have appealed to the Working Committee to hold the resolutions in abeyance and it is open to any subsequent meeting of the A. I. C. C. to rescind them." The latter plea is too puerile to be considered seriously. For if it were valid, there might never be a finality to any resolutions of a Committee, if a few persons could hold up and nullify any resolutions they chose by asking for their revision and for holding them in abeyance till then. For a minority to nullify in this way the decisions of the majority is anything but democratic. Nor is it democratic for the Working Committee to hold in abeyance the decisions of the A. I. C. C. except under extraordinary emergencies.

Rank Revolt

As regards the constitutional right of an aggrieved minority to agitate to convert the majority to its view, its scope and limitations need to be considered carefully, as different types of Congressmen will necessarily have different measures of this right. So long as a particular decision of a Congress Committee stands, it is obviously the duty of the subordinate executive committees, particularly of their office bearers, to obey it. For at any particular time the Congress organisation can have but one policy and those who accept executive posts do so with the tacit pledge that they will follow the policy laid down by the proper constituted authority. If subordinate executive committees and their members defy higher authorities, it is rank revolt and if it becomes common, it can only lead to utter chaos and anarchy. It is, of course, open to the Committees or their members to appeal respectfully to the proper authority for a reconsideration of the decision disproved of, making it clear that it will be obeyed so long as it stands. It would be ridiculous to suggest that the protest meetings that are being organised are for the purpose of an appeal of this very type. The position of primary members of the Congress not elected to any executive Committee is materially different. Unencumbered with executive responsibility, they are constitutionally freer to carry on propaganda against the policy or programme of the Congress. But in so far as the Congress expects millions of Indians, who are not Congressmen to carry out its resolutions, it expects a greater measure of loyalty from its own members. Primary members without executive responsibility, therefore, should be sparing in their use of their constitutional right to oppose Congress resolutions. They should use the right as a last resort and even then should attempt to reason dispassionately with their opponents in the Congress rather than to rouse passions against them among multitudes including the opponents of the Congress. If an aggrieved minority finds it difficult to appreciate the view we have suggested, it may try imagining itself to be in the majority, and asking itself how it would expect dissentient minorities to deal with it.

A Peep Into Hitler's Mind

By H. N. Brailsford

SINCE Lenin died only two personalities in Europe have diverted the course of history. Of these two Fascist dictators, Hitler is incomparably the more dynamic as he is also the madder. It is a duty to learn to know the distorted mind of this sinister genius.

The publication of an unexpurgated translation of "Mein Kampf" is an event of some importance.* The version hitherto available was deliberately bowdlerised and omitted the passages most likely to shock the English reader. This is far from being an accurate translation, but its numerous mistakes are honest slips which reveal no bias.

Hitler's German is muddy and involved, and presents difficult problems on every page, even for a skilful translator. This is not an elegant version, but at least it is limpidly clear by comparison with the original.

The book itself is rambling and shapeless, full of repetitions and excessively long-winded. It is none the less a book that everyone ought to read who aspires to understand the world in which we are fated to live.

Since Lenin died, only two personalities in Europe have diverted the course of history. Of these two Fascist dictators, Hitler is incomparably the more dynamic, as he is also the madder. It is a duty to learn to know the distorted mind of this sinister genius.

★

If our Tory statesmen had read it a few years back, we should have been spared the illusions of appeasement. They might even have understood that in his own way this man is a revolutionary force and by no means the pillar of capitalistic order that they took him to be.

When first I waded through this book in German many years ago it was chiefly its madness that impressed me. The passages that lingered in my memory were the furious, neurotic diatribes against the Jews, and the almost equally insane attacks upon the French. Where did Hitler pick up the conviction that the French are becoming obsessed by negroid ideas and that France will soon be "an African State on European soil?"

★

Some clues explained the man's attitude towards manual workers and "Marxism" (word that covers everything from Liberalism to Communism). He came from a stratum of the lower middle class that was unsure of itself, and regarded manual workers with an intense and apprehensive jealousy.

His hatred of the whole organised workers' movement, whether industrial or political, may have dated from the day when his fellow workers pressed him to join a Trade Union, while he was doing some casual job as a house painter in Vienna. He evidently felt that to sink to this level would have been an intolerable degradation.

Equally interesting were the lessons on unscrupulous propaganda that he learned from Mr. Lloyd George during the war.

★

On a second reading, it was less the madness of the book than its method that impressed me. Hitler's mental life may be a nightmare of jealousies, obsessions and cherished injuries, but it has more than the solidity of sanity and it is organised on a rigidly logical framework.

Reality, moreover, submits to this dreamer, who contrived in five years to carry out virtually his entire programme, abroad as well as at home. One surveys this record of success, forced to admit that on a short-range view the man must be right in most of his cynical views about the way to handle one's own fellow-men.

It does apparently pay to base a movement on a combination of violence and deceit. And in the international world the proper tactic towards neighbouring States and Powers is evidently that of incessant attack and self-assertion.

The curious part of it is, however, that this cynic is undoubtedly in his own mad way, in spite of all the brutality and deceit, an idealist who believes that he is following the noblest and most moral aims. The misfortune is that what he admires, and, indeed, the only thing he admires, is power and ruthless strength, and that he conceives power, with the unlimited rights it conveys, as the attribute of a superior race, which is, of course his own.

He has really convinced himself that a pure race must inherit the earth. That is why he is remorsely bent on driving out from Germany not merely the Jews, but everything that he supposes to be Jewish. Unhappily what he confounds with Judaism is for the rest of us the core of civilisation.

★

On a second reading, I had to discard completely the view commonly held, both by Socialists and Tories, that Hitler is the latter-day saviour of capitalism. He insists repeatedly that his is a "revolutionary movement" charged with "subversive energy." He is not merely upsetting a corrupt democratic regime, he is imposing a wholly new view of life (Weltanschanung).

He has no interest in economics and disclaims the tests of welfare it applies. The good State is not one in which prosperity attains a high level; it is one in which a united people of pure race wields immense power under heroic leadership. The economic point of view is altogether secondary. (See pages 17, 137-139 194, and by implication, 325, 365).

Indeed, the ultimate significance of Fascism may be that it is a revolt against the rationalism of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, which accepted economic welfare as the ultimate goal. Mussolini said the same thing before Hitler.

★

A Marxist may treat this whole myth of race, heroic leadership, and the religion of power as a myth designed to serve the interests of the dominant capitalist group, the armament industry. The present disdain for welfare is merely a momentary phase of "abstinence," for which the future satisfactions of conquest will compensate.

The guns, in short, will get the butter—if not for the people at least for big business. This is an arguable but not for me a convincing explanation. In fact, Fascism has destroyed capitalism as we knew it, to create a sort of State-Capitalism for which profit is not the goal, and in which the entrepreneur and financier play a very humble part.

Doubtless they still skim the cream from the watered milk as by all accounts Nazi officials also

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 7.)

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

The visit of Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, to Spain "will cement collaboration between the two countries in economic, political and military fields with a view to very wide objectives."

—Count Ciano's paper the "Telegrafo."

* * * *

A pronounced difference of opinion has, we notice, arisen over the question of defying the A.I.C.C. and the Congress President between Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, on the one hand, and the Congress Socialists and Royists on the other.

Which, we trust, has been heartily welcomed by the Leader of the Forward Bloc, "conflict" being the essential condition of progress forward.

* * * *

"Discipline", claims a manifesto of Calcutta Forward Bloc Leftists, "is no bundle of rules."

Exactly. Discipline is nothing if it is a mere bundle of rules.

* * * *

Mandame Chiang-kai-Shek appeals to the Powers to fulfil Treaty obligations and enforce economic sanctions against Japan.

It's very well for the distinguished lady to say so. But if the Powers did fulfil their Treaty obligation how would they be able to full fill their pockets then?

* * * *

A Jew, belonging to the Dutch Ministry of Economic affairs, has been honoured by Herr Hitler with the order of the German Eagle.

Obviously there are Nashashibis in Jewry too.

* * * *

In many respects, says Mr. Chamberlain, the British Air Force is the finest in the world.

Not, we hope, for purposes of civil flights to Munich and Bad Godesberg?

* * * *

"You may be quite sure," the Premier assurred his audience, "that whatever he (the Air Minister) tells you has a great deal more behind it."

What worries a lot of people in Britain—and all the world over—is what "great deal more" lies behind whatever Mr. Chamberlain tells them.

* * * *

To-day (Monday) Mr. Neville Chamberlain will probably "make a clear statement of British attitude towards any attempt at change in the status of Danzig forcibly from within or without."

Let us pray earnestly and with all the anti-appeasement fervour at our command.

* * * *

Britishers, too, appear to be sceptical about the assertion of the Danzig Goebbelsites that military preparations on Bishop's Hill amount in fact to laying out playing fields for children.

But why not? After all, was not the battle of Waterloo won on the cricket field of Eton?

A lawyer was asked by a woman friend what was the difference between a solicitor and a barrister.

"Precisely the same," he replied, "as between a crocodile and an alligator.

To-day's Statement

It is hoped that Mr. Chamberlain will, to-day, "make a clear statement of British attitude towards any attempt at change in the status of Danzig forcibly from within and without." This statement will come none too soon. Anglo-French firmness, it is true, saved Danzig from a crisis last week-end. But there has been no relaxation of military preparations by the Nazis. Indeed, they have been progressing at feverish speed and quite definitely under the direction of Berlin. These preparations have now been capped by the hasty gun re-emplacement and by the fortification of a strategic hill Bischofsberg which is a "forbidden zone" because—they are laying out playing fields for children! Reuter's correspondent has, however, managed to get a peep at these fields, at the manner of their being laid and, also, at the "children"—all non-Danzig Germans—who will "play" there—along with their playing kit. It is more or less certain that the crisis is planned to be forced from within and it is more than clear that Berlin is behind the Danzigers. In these circumstances the clear statement of British attitude, apart from being immediately due, urgently needs to be really a clear and categorical warning that Danzig shall be defended in any case.

Such a warning, we think, is now likely. For, in the first place, Mr. Chamberlain is to make the statement after full consultation with the French and Polish Governments, and the Poles, so far as we can see, are in no mood to yield even an inch. Secondly, the British Government seem themselves to have realised the inevitable necessity of making a definite stand against aggression, at least in Europe. The reports regarding Saturday's developments in the Anglo-Russian negotiations would appear to show that the British Government are now in earnest about the conclusion of an alliance, and, what is more, are anxious to hasten these negotiations to a successful end. If the reports are correct Britain's change over from calculated and deliberate dilatoriness to a distinct eagerness is significant and welcome. It may even save peace at this eleventh hour. For the last week-end has shown that Germans still entertain a wholesome respect for the anti-aggression front if they are convinced without any possibility of doubt that the front is consolidated and means business.

I Cover The Town

By D. F. KARAKA

They tell me that Mr. Dumasia has written a biography of the Aga Khan. When I had asked him so late as in 1937 the Aga Khan had said he was flattered at the idea of anybody wanting to write his life-story, but he felt that his life-work was not yet completed. I presume, now that Mr. Dumasia has written it, this life-work is completed. Where, I don't know or how or why? But it's completed. They also tell me that Mr. Dumasia's style of writing is so much like that of Mr. Sheppard, sometime editor of the "Times of India".

* * * *

The scandal of the month and probably of the year is the closing down of Colaba Bridge, without any regard to the convenience of the public and when the Causeway is itself in a shocking state of repair. The reason given to the public is that the bridge is unsafe for traffic, when the Government know full well that six engineers of the P.W.D. have examined it and think it safe for ordinary traffic—except heavy trucks. The reason why no work has as yet been started on the bridge is because there is a dispute between the Municipality and the Government as to who should repair it. Meanwhile, the public has to wait. It will probably take a year before these two august bodies decide which of them is to foot the bill. This is one time, Mr. Nurie, I cannot congratulate you.

* * * *

I understand that inquiries have been made from official quarters as to which Rotarian suggested the name of Dr. Simiens to speak on Prohibition to the Rotary Club. What many Rotarians want to know is whether it is true that a letter has been received by the Secretary of the Rotary Club from a member of the Government and whether this interference, if true, is justified. It would be a pity if public discussion was choked by a Government which stands for democracy

* * * *

One of the unexpectedly good pictures of this week is at the Metro. "Broadway Serenade" is beautifully produced and the last reel which shows the conflict of swing and melody in its surrealistic and futuristic setting is alpha double plus. Isn't it strange that on Saturday night while there was hardly a seat available in the 2/4's, the 1/8's were quite empty. The manager was very kindly explaining to me that if you see a picture at the angle of 45 degrees it is not one jot distorted and it is the same as seeing it straight. Yea? Don't forget that I am the mug that buys the ticket. At least if Ben Cohn said a thing like that he usually sent a couple of complimentary tickets to prove his case!

* * * *

Could anyone help me to get in touch with the Secretary of the Oxford Society? It's important to all Oxford men in Bombay.

* * * *

Wimbledon has been such a triumphant victory for the Americans that it's really not fair to hold this tournament any longer in England. After all one must look to the convenience of the visitors. I suggest that the United States give the British Government a small territory in the States to be called "Wimbledon", where two tournaments could in the future be played. After all there is a "London" and an "Oxford" in America. So why not a "Wimbledon"? Also this will be a friendly gesture following upon their Majesties' visit to the American Continent.

* * * *

Which reminds me. Isn't a shame that the Americans in Bombay, so soon after seeing the movietone pictures of the King and Queen and Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt all happy together, should go and celebrate the 4th of July with such gusto?

* * * *

Confidentially they are still playing strip-tease in Tientsin. And to Mr. Chamberlain's great horror the matter is still "not clear".

FRANKLY SPEAKING

China's Appeal

Not for the first time have Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek and his gallant and talented wife appealed to the Powers to fulfil their Treaty obligations and assist China in her fight against wanton and brutal aggression. That the Japanese invasion of China is a defiance of all her own commitments and of other Powers, too, does not need any argument. That it is also an attack on the interests of the Powers is equally obvious; in fact it has been made more than clear by the Japanese themselves. But, with a cynicism as contemptible as it is odious, the Powers have always ignored their obligations, and, we fear, they will go on doing so. Indeed China should thankfully be content if their neglect remains passive and does not develop into an active treachery.

The Traitor Fails

What is more important is the Generalissimo's appeal to the Chinese in the Japanese controlled area to rise as one man against the Japanese. This is China's answer to Japan and Japanese efforts to establish the so-called "New Order." Or it is rather the official confirmation of China's answer. For, the answer has already been given. Thanks to the people's indomitable patriotism which has not surrendered even to the worst imaginable brutalities of blood-thirsty invaders, the Japanese are not masters even in territories conquered by them. In this connection the report of the Japanese failure to "produce a surprise" at Shanghai in the shape of a new Government under that traitorous Chinese, Mr. Wan Ching-wei, is highly significant. That gentleman ruefully confesses that he does not possess "the support of persons other than political refugees." Safe under the protection literally of Japanese bayonets, Mr. Wan Ching-wei awaits that support—in vain.

Advance Temple Entry

The news that the famous Meenakshi Temple of Madura has been voluntarily opened to Harijans will be hailed with delight by Harijans and Hindu reformers all over the country. It is bound to have a reforming effect upon the temple trustees and devotees of many other temples, though tangible results may not be seen all at once. It will also strengthen the hope of reformers who may now and then feel despondent at the apparently slow pace of reform. The pace is not really so slow as it appears. It can be considerably quickened if reformers are more active and rely less on legislation. So far at least as temple entry is concerned, legislation can do little without public opinion. Legislation can at most compel temple trustees to open their temples to Harijans only if the majorities of the devotees support the reform. Reformers, therefore, have to press forward, whether or not they are assisted by legislation.

Unemployment Insurance

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's resolution in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on unemployment insurance is neither outside the sphere of the Corporation's duties nor always impracticable. The beneficence and the desirability of such a scheme are admitted by all, and ordinarily it is better that every local body gives whatever relief is possible to its unemployed than that Government should undertake such relief for the whole province. Local relief is best administered by a local body. And in any case the cost of relief will have to be shared by the local body and the local employers as well as by Government. As regards the difficulty suggested by some about relief in Bombay, that the jobless of the whole country may flock to the city and add to the cost of the relief, the difficulty can be got over, as it has been in other cities, by relief being granted only to those who have been employed for some time and then thrown out of work.

Present Difficulty

The chief difficulty in Bombay just at present is that the Corporation is short of funds even for more obligatory work like compulsory primary education throughout the city. The city is already the heaviest taxed one in the country and it has now been called upon to bear the heavy cost of prohibition. In the circumstances the Corporation can undertake unemployment insurance only if Government are prepared to share the cost generously. It has, therefore, done well to refer Mr. Mehta's resolution to them to know how far they have proceeded with their own plans of unemployment relief announced by them last year. But sooner or later the Government and the city will have to tackle jointly the problem of unemployment relief. It will also be good for them to do so in the interests of industrial peace and efficiency and welfare.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A strong will is firmness. A strong won't is obstinacy.

It is truly a fine art to wear new clothes unconsciously.

No, fair reader, it is not a crime to be born a girl—it's only a misdemeanour.

A schoolboy's idea of a good teacher is one who isn't as mean as the others.

"Electricity is life," says a physician. Anyway, both are shocking at times.

Youth occasionally performs miracles for the purpose of demonstrating the possibility of the impossible.

Orthodoxy's Stronghold In S. India Breached

PEACEFUL ENTRY OF HARIJANS INTO TEMPLES: MADRAS PREMIER'S GREETINGS

MADURA, July 9.

Following the entry and worship in Sri Minakshi temple yesterday morning by some Harijan worshippers led by Mr. Vaidyanatha Iyer, the Brahmin President of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, great jubilation and rejoicing prevails among protagonists of Temple Entry here and throughout the presidency. Harijans to-day entered all local temples without exception and worshipped, no objection being raised anywhere. Harijans went to the Koodal Alagar temple one of the most ancient Vaishnavaite temple on the invitation of the temple authorities this morning and worshipped there along with other worshippers. The Tamil Nad Harijan Seva Sangh is carrying on intense propaganda to pave the way for throwing open many more temples in the presidency.

PREMIER'S GREETING

In this connection Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, has issued a press statement in the course of which he says: "The hearts of millions of Hindus have throbbed with joy on reading the news of the peaceful realisation of the Harijan Temple entry in the great Minakshi temple at Madura. Practical unanimity of public opinion bringing about this departure from custom has rendered any disturbance or irritation impossible. Patience and restraint will assist whereas impatience and haste may hinder and even render impossible the application of the same method of non-violence in other temples.

"The attainment of our goal is certain and we shall lose nothing by strict adherence to these principles of action whereas the least suggestion of coercion will mar the progress of the movement.

FOLLOW MADURA.

"No action should be taken anywhere else without the same amount of thought, preparation and consultation and guidance of respected leaders as was endered in thoe Madura event.

"Let me repeat what I said on many an occasion. Reform that we desire to achieve does not depend on the number of temples opened to Harijans. If the gates of the Sri Padmanabha shrine at Trivandrum and Sri Minakshi have been thrown open, exclusion of Harijans may be taken as automatically abolished. Indeed in this manner many changes have come in Hinduism and orthodoxy has accepted them."—United Press.

CONCILIATION FOR DIGBOI

Govt. Appoints Board With Sir Manmathanath As President

SHILLONG, July 9.

The "United Press" definitely understands that the Assam Government, in accordance with the resolution of the Congress Working Committee in connection with the Digboi Oil Company strike, has appointed a conciliation Board with Sir Manmathanath Mukherjee, ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, as President.

Sir Manmathanath will arrive here on July 11 next.—United Press

Terms Of Reference

SHILLONG, July 9

Mr. G. D. Walker, the Commissioner of the division, will be associated with Sir Manmathanath as a member of the Digboi Enquiry Committee in regard to item 2 of the terms of reference.

The terms of reference will be:

(1) To enquire into the events leading to the firing incident and into those subsequent thereof in so far as they are not sub-judice;

(2) To enquire into the measures and actions taken by the local authorities before, during and after the occurrence, and

(3) To consider the origin of the causes of the strike and to suggest means whereby strikes of this nature can be avoided in future.—A. P.

EASTERN STATES RULERS TO MEET

CALCUTTA, July 9.

A meeting of the Council of Rulers of the Eastern States Agency will, it is understood, be held in Calcutta on July 13.

The Raja of Seraikella, President of the Council, will reach Calcutta on July 11 in this connection.

Prominent among the other rulers, who are expected to attend the meeting are the Maharaja of Patna, the Raja of Daspalla, the Raja of Atgarh and the Raja of Dhenkanal, who is already in Calcutta.

A meeting of the Ministers' Committee will be held at a subsequent date.—A. P.

In connection with the meeting of the Council of Rulers of Eastern States Agency the Rajasaheb of Saraikella, President of the Council reaches Calcutta on July 11. The Maharaja of Patna, the Rajasaheb of Daspalla and the Rajasaheb of Atgarh are among the rulers expected to attend the session. The Rajasaheb of Dhenkanal is already in Calcutta.

Prominent Ministers will also attend the meeting of the Ministers' Committee to be held subsequently.

Airman's Foresight In Four-Mile Fall

MOSCOW.

Jumping from an aeroplane four miles high with the temperature 25 degrees below zero, a Soviet parachutist who lost his oxygen mask and one fur boot saved his life by exceptional presence of mind during his 15-minute drop.

With great self-possession he took into his mouth the hose of the oxygen respirator, and thrusting both feet into the remaining fur boot was able to reach the ground alive.—Reuter.

TRADE UNIONS IN JAMAICA

Govt. Set Up Board Of Inquiry

SIMLA, July 8.

The Government of Jamaica, it is understood, are taking steps to enquire into a dispute between trade unions in Jamaica and the Shipping Association with regard to the engagement of labour at ports and to allegations of victimisation following recent strikes. A Board of Enquiry has been appointed with instructions to report to the Governor on:—

(a) The causes, circumstances and facts connected with the dispute and allegations.

(b) The conditions governing the employment and recruiting of labour on the waterfront of the ports of Jamaica; and

(c) Any general matters relating to the above points, especially such aspects as seem likely to give rise to further difference.—United Press.

MAKE PROHIBITION A SUCCESS

Leaders' Appeal To Maharashtrians In Bombay

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 9.

A resolution congratulating the Bombay, Ministry on their decision to introduce Prohibition in Bombay, from August! was adopted at a meeting of the executive of the M.P.C.C., which met here to-day.

Prominent Maharashtra Congress leaders have issued an appeal to Maharashtrians in Bombay to co-operate and help the Government in making prohibition a success. The meeting by another resolution, condemned Hyderabad repression and urged an immediate inquiry into it.

BOSE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Govt. To Announce Governing Body

SIMLA, July 8.

A Governing Body, it is understood, will be constituted for the better control and administration of the Bose Research Institute in Calcutta. Its personnel which will also includes the names of some members of the Central Legislative Assembly is expected to be announced by the Government of India very soon.—United Press

Arbitration For Monghyr Tobacco Factory

MONGHYR, July 8.

A settlement has been arrived at between the workers and the management of the Tobacco Factory here. Two points of dispute, namely, retrenchment and compensation to the retrenched persons which have not yet been settled will be referred to the arbitration of a judge to be appointed by the Government.

Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, Parliamentary Secretary, and Mr. Vidya Bhusan Shukla, Labour Assistant to the Government, were instrumental in bringing about the settlement.—United Press.

Acceleration Of Naval Programme

Three New Cruisers To Be Launched Next Week

LONDON, July 9.

The Navy's enormous shipbuilding programme is being further accelerated and, as a result, practically a whole fleet will be put into water within the next few months according to the "Daily Telegraph" naval correspondent, while during the next week a new world record will have been established by the launching of three cruisers within two days. H.M.S. "Nigeria" will be launched on the Tyne and H.M.S. "Dido" at Birkenhead on July 13 while H.M.S. "Mauritius" will be put on the Tyne on July 19.

H.M.S. "Nigeria" and H.M.S. "Mauritius" belong to the new 8,000 ton Fiji class, mounting six-inch guns. H.M.S. "Dido" is the first of a new class of 5,500 tons also armed with six-inch guns.

The next few months will see the launching of the 35,000 ton battleships, H.M.S. "Duke of York" and H.M.S "Beatty" mounting ten fourteen-inch guns, and the 23,000 ton air craft carriers "Victorious" and "Formidable".

Four more cruisers are due for launching in the near future together with a number of destroyers and submarines.

It is predicted that this summer would mark a "peak" in naval building, but the industry has been found so well able to meet the demands upon it, that further acceleration is still being found possible.—Reuter.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE IN LONDON

Demands To Be Formulated Under Mr. Aftab Ali's Chairmanship

LONDON, July 9.

Several hundred Indian seamen and others assembled at Victoria Station, this afternoon, to welcome Mr. Aftab Ali, President of the All-India Seamen's Federation, who arrived in London, to take part in the Indian Workers' Conference, at Transport House, on Sunday next, under the auspices of the Indian League, at which Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary of the Textile Workers' Union, will also be a speaker.

The seamen will hold their own conference in East End, on July 22 and 23, under the chairmanship of Mr. Aftab Ali, when the seamen's demands will be formulated and other Indian labour problems will be discussed, notably those relating to Indian pedlars.—Reuter.

107-Year-Old Woman On Tramp

ROME, (By Mail.)

Instead of living with her family or quietly in a home for the aged, Italy's oldest woman, "grandmother" Fortuna Reghizzi, prefers the varied experiences of a wandering life.

Together with her 80-year-old daughter, she walks from town to town earning her modest living by giving street juggling entertainments.

"Grandmother" Fortuna was born on April 2nd, 1832, and is thus 107 years old.—Reuter.

Cured By Lightning

ROME.

Virginia Vallardi, a peasant woman of Campello, aged 39, was struck by lightning a month ago. She remained dumb.

In the course of a second storm, a few days ago, she was terrified by lightning. She regained her speech.—Reuter.

BIGGEST AIR RAID DEFENCE TEST

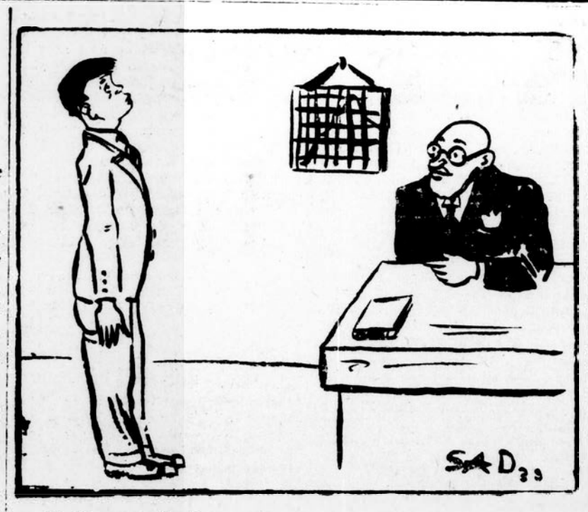
LONDON, July 8.

The biggest air raid defence test attempted in Britain was held tonight in Southern England. It was a complete black-out of fifteen countries, an area of 16,000 square miles including a long coastline dotted with seaside resorts packed with holiday makers.

Testing of the A. R. P. ground organisation began at 20-0 on Saturday for 24 hours, hundreds of thousands of civilian volunteers participating. Buildings were fired at with actual high explosive bombs which detonated in some cases while gas warnings were given and rescues made from wrecked premises similar to war conditions.

Motorists were asked to go home before the complete blackout began at midnight or, if obliged to be out, to use sidelights only. Trains were run with as little light as possible.

Despite extensive warnings of the practice, a number of people donned gasmasks and waited stoically for the arrival of enemy bombers unaware that syrens were being sounded merely as a part of the extensive test.—Reuter.



"Ladies and Gentlemen, here is a case of the now widespread peace-psychosis. This man collapsed under the strain of the present peace; he is possessed by the fixed idea to be the British-Russian Pact. As a result he is not able to move a single step forward....."

SIAM'S FOREIGN POLICY

Report Published In France Resented

BANGKOK (By Air Mail).

Not unnaturally the report published in France that Siam had asked both Britain and France to guarantee her safety caused some frowns here.

Siam's foreign policy is to promote friendship with all countries in an equal manner.

An official communique was, therefore, issued stating that the Thai Government had not sent an application for any sort of guarantee to any country.—United Press.

FALL IN MALAYA RUBBER TRADE

SINGAPORE (By Air Mail).

A big drop in the export of rubber from Malaya is revealed in rubber statistics for June, published by the Registrar General or Statistics. The drop in the export of rubber from the previous month is nearly 11,000 tons.

June exports of rubber from Malaya totalled 31,541 tons compared with 42,214 in May.

There has been a general decline in the export of rubber for the first half year of 1939 the total drop when compared with rubber exports in 1938 being 33,361 tons.

Tin reveals a similar decline in export, 31,660 tons having been exported for the first six months of 1939 compared with 35,552 during the same period of 1938.

The biggest single importer of Malayan tin, other than the United States of America which imports 4,319 tons, is Japan with 417.—United Press.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES IN CHINESE WAR

CHUNGKING, July 8.

According to the War Minister's statement Japanese casualties since the start of hostilities totalled 91,000 killed and wounded and 716 aeroplanes shot down or damaged.

The statement added that Chinese Army's strength was fifty per cent greater than at the outbreak and totalled over a million mobile troops and several hundred reserve regiments.—Reuter.

"Invisible" Policemen: Novel Feature Of A. R. D. Test

LONDON, July 9

The blackout passed off without a hitch. A novel feature was "invisible" policemen wearing capes treated with luminous paint, which showed only when the rays of shielded car lights fell upon them. They were stationed at various points, but in one case luminosity failed, and the policeman who remained completely invisible had several escapes from being run over.

In London the River Emergency Services, which in war time will be responsible for A.R.P. work on the Thames, were tested in large scale exercises in which the River police, firemen and small river craft participated. One motor-launch caught fire at Putney. Five of the crew jumped overboard and the sixth was rescued. Two of them received slight burns. A feature of the test was the use of invisible beams from powerful ultra-violet lamps to pick out the discs coated with new flourescent paint on the river-craft which could thus be identified and guided.—Reuter.

SIAM'S FOREIGN PACT TALKS RESUMED

British And French Ambassadors Meet Molotov: To Meet Again

MOSCOW, July 8.

BRITISH AND FRENCH AMBASSADORS, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. STRANG, HAD TWO AND A QUARTER HOURS' TALK WITH M. MOLOTOV THIS EVENING. THE VICE-FOREIGN COMMISSAR, M. POTEMKIN, WAS ALSO PRESENT. NEGOTIATIONS ARE CONTINUING AND ANOTHER MEETING IS EXPECTED SHORTLY.—REUTER.

BALTIC STATES AND GUARANTEES

LONDON, July 7.

London newspapers reproduce extracts from articles in the press of Finland and other Baltic States expressing anxiety and in some cases resentment based on stories in circulation regarding "guarantees" said to be under discussion in the conversations at Moscow between the British, French and Russian negotiators. The views in Governmental circles and among the public in the Baltic States which give rise to these articles have long been well understood in London.

Repeated statements by Ministers in answer to questions in the Commons and speeches by the Foreign Secretary in the Lords contain ample evidence of the British Government's awareness of the standpoint of the Baltic States themselves and of their desire to do everything possible to meet their susceptibilities. There is little doubt in well informed circles here that the reserve which the British Government has felt compelled to maintain in this very respect has been one of the principal difficulties in the way of rapid progress of negotiations at Moscow.

In diplomatic circles in London comment on the attitude of the Baltic States tends to follow the line that, while feelings regarding the "guarantees question" are thoroughly appreciated and as stated are being taken fully into account, nevertheless the fact should not be overlooked that the sole aim of the Franco-British policy is to provide a deterrent to aggression and that smaller countries are among the beneficiaries if that policy succeeds in restoring confidence to Europe.—B. O. W.

BRITISH MOTION REJECTED

Affiliation Of Soviet Unions With I. F. T. U.

ZURICH, July 8.

The British motion proposing that Soviet Trade Unions should be invited to affiliate with the International Federation of Trade Unions was rejected at the Federation's conference by 46 votes to 37.—Reuter.

Nazi Negotiators Return To Berlin To Seek Instructions

BUCHAREST, July 8.

The economic section of the German Foreign Office, which has been here discussing a Rumano-German Economic Treaty is returning to Berlin to obtain further instructions.

Contracts were signed recently for exchange of Rumanian cattle and pigs for German equipment such as tractors.

The German negotiators, however, wish to send German mechanics to instruct Rumanian farmers to use equipment, but the Rumanian authorities oppose the suggestion and prefer the employment of Rumanians.—Reuter.

Milestone In News Agency Enterprise

LONDON, July 8.

The world's most up-to-date news clearing house begins operations to-morrow in Fleet Street which is London's newspaper land. This is the new headquarters of Reuters and the Press Association into which building news will flow in uninterrupted stream for twenty-four hours daily, from there being redistributed to the principal papers in Great Britain, the Empire, the continent of Europe and the world generally.

A nine-floor building of which the exterior was designed by the President of the Royal Academy, Sir Edwin Lutyens, houses the most modern devices for swift collection and distribution of news. It will also accommodate numerous Empire and Foreign News Organisations allied to Reuters.

Nearly sixteen years ago, Reuters having outgrown their century-old home in the city, transferred their Central Administration and International News Department to Reuter building on the Thames Embankment. Within a few years both the agencies' operations made it clear that the new premises would not be long adequate. Finally it was decided that Reuters and the Press Association, who were also becoming cramped in their quarters, should face the housing problem together.

Their relationships dated back to the birth of the Press Association (the Principal Domestic News Agency of Great Britain) seventy years ago when they turned at once to Reuters as the source of their Imperial and Foreign News. More recently the two concerns have consolidated their joint working to the utmost extent compatible with their respective spheres of activity and with their separate identities.

The new building establishes a joint newspool for the two agencies; while, also benefiting from this pool, will be the British Overseas and Foreign Agencies, who have all been linked with Reuters ever since each was established and who are now all accommodated under one roof. The opening of this great nerve centre of world news marks a milestone in the history of News Agency enterprise.—Reuter.

Dribbled Football 80 Miles: Spaniards Fulfil War Vow

MADRID, .

Two Spaniards, brothers named Barriors, have just dribbled a football 80 miles along the main road from Madrid to their native village of Pueblo de Almoradiel. Thus they kept a promise made during the civil war.

Both were nationalists trapped in republican territory. They vowed to the patron saint of their village that if they successfully avoided fighting against their comrades they would show their gratitude in this peculiar but difficult manner.

They were successful, and, tired but happy, are resting in their now peaceful village enjoying the congratulations of their friends and admirers. They covered the distance in four days and wore out two pairs of football boots each.—Reuter.

Brazil Bans "Ridiculous" Names

RIO DE JANEIRO (By Air Mail).

Names "susceptible to ridicule" may be refused registration by the civil officer according to a draft law regarding the registration of births in Brazil.

The law will also allow people to change their names as will if they think that they were the victims of an unfortunate christening.—Reuter.

REJOINDER TO NAZIMUDDIN

Madras Premier Corrects Misstatement On Prohibition

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, member of the Congress Working Committee, who drew the attention of the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Madras Premier, to a Press statement made at Simla on May 27 last by the Hon. Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister of the Bengal Government, on the prohibition scheme of the Madras Government, has received the following reply from the Madras Premier repudiating the statement:—

"With reference to your letter of the 29th May about Sir Nazimuddin's statement about Prohibition in this province, I may inform you that the assertion that the Excise revenue of Madras has gone up is not correct.

Prohibition was introduced only in one district in the second half year of 1937-38. It is now in operation in three districts. In 1938-39 during which year Prohibition was in force in one district throughout the year and in two more districts during the second half year, our Excise revenue fell by nearly Rs. 31 lakhs from what it was during the previous year. In 1939-40 Prohibition will be introduced in one more district in the second half year. The budget estimate of the Excise revenue has been therefore fixed at Rs. 13½ lakhs below the Excise revenue of 1938-39, i.e. nearly half a crore below pre-prohibition figure.

On 1st October 1940 we expect to extend Prohibition losing an Excise revenue on the whole of nearly Rs. 1½ crores.

I hope this information is enough for you."—United Press.

PRESENTED TO THE KING

Collection Of Canadian Stamps

OTTAWA, Ontario.

A set of every stamp issued in Canada since Confederation was presented to the King by Hon. Norman McLarty, Canadian Postmaster-General, when Their Majesties visited Ottawa.

The Queen was presented with a large silver tray on which, in relief, were printed the three stamps issued commemorating the Royal Visit. Smaller trays were given to the Queen by Mr. McLarty to be given to Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose upon her return.

The presentation was made in private. Mr. McLarty told His Majesty that while he realised his collection might contain nearly all the stamps in one form or another, perhaps he would wish to have a complete collection under one cover.

His Majesty inherited one of the world's finest stamp collections from his father but he said that the complete Canadian collection contained many stamps he had not seen before.—Reuter.

Ancient City To Be Drowned

HEISINKI.

A city that has stood for 700 years is to be filmed because of its beauty—and then drowned for ever.

This curious contrast will be seen at Mologa, in Soviet Russia. The building of a great new power station at Rybinsk necessitates a large artificial lake being created.

When this is completed the ancient town of Mologa will be at the bottom of the lake.—Reuter.

World Achievement

The Road Of The Future

Though the map-makers of Europe are almost in despair because of the boundaries and frontiers which have been changed in recent months, seven nations, by concerted plan and effort, are building a motor highway across the Continent.

This marvellous project was initiated at Istanbul in 1928 by Mr. Dunscombe Allen, the assistant secretary of the British Automobile Association. Delegates from Turkey, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Germany, Belgium and Great Britain, with headquarters at Budapest, have planned this amazing "European Highway No. 1," which is to be 2,000 miles long, and which will enable British motorists to reach Constantinople in five days.

Standardised specifications adopted by international agreement require a minimum width of nine metres (about 30 feet). Uniform road signs throughout are to be those recommended by a committee of the League of Nations in 1931, and the surface is to be as nearly dustless as possible. Danger spots, such as corners of railway level crossings, are to be avoided whenever possible, and all that remain are to be conspicuously marked.

At present the Hungarian section is most nearly perfect, and the stretch from Budapest to Szeged especially is a masterpiece of modern road-making.

Nearly all frontier posts are open day and night, and such troubles as the necessity for a special visa when entering Bulgaria, are to be removed as the highway is perfected.

Iron Ring Erected Against Indians

CASE FOR SATYAGRAHA IN TRANSVAAL

Story Of Broken Pledges And Oppressive Measures

(From Our Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, July 1.

The following is the draft statement of the Nationalist Group of the Transvaal Indian Congress for launching the Passive Resistance movement in South Africa: —

The history of the Indians in South Africa is a record of countless injustices, violation of pledges and outrages committed in the name of European Civilization.

It is over three-quarters of a century since the Indians came into this country. There is a difference of twenty years only between the arrivals of Englishmen and Indians into Natal. The same interval separates the entrance of the Dutch and the Indians into the Transvaal.

GOOD SAMARITANS

85 per cent of the Indian population of the Union are born in South Africa. They have stood beside the country in weal and woe. They have turned Natal into a garden colony by their incessant labour and sacrifices. They have risked their lives in rural areas and farms of the Transvaal to supply the needs of the European farmers.

They have been always helpful to poor Europeans and rarely have recourse to litigation to recover their money. They are good Samaritans in the real sense of the word.

HARASSED BY LAW

Indians are inheritors of an age-old civilization which has lighted the torch of knowledge for the world. They belong to a country which is about to win its liberty. They are law-abiding and peaceful people. All further immigration has stopped since 1913. Indians are numerically very small and play a very helpful part in the economic life of the country, and, therefore, are a useful people.

In spite of all these, Indians have always been harassed by the following list of legislations which deny them life and liberty in the Transvaal:

Law 3 of 1885; Law 3 of 1897; Transvaal Immigration Act (15 of 1907); Act 27 of 1907; Transvaal Townships Amendment Act (34 of 1908); Transvaal Gold Law (Act 35 of 1908); Asiatic Registration Act (Act 36 of 1908); Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913; Indians Relief Act, 1914; Act 37 of 1919; The General Dealers Control Ordinance, 1925; The Colour Bar Act, 1925; The Minimum Wages Act, 1925; The Immigration and Indian Relief (Further Provision) Act, 1927; The Liquor Act, 1927; The Union Nationality Act, 1927; The Old Age Pensions Act, 1927; The Industrial Conciliation Act, 1930; The Immigration Amendment Act, 1931; The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, 1932; The Slums Act, 1934, The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act 1936; The Marketing Act, 1937; The Immigration Amendment Act of 1937 and the License Control Amendment Ordinance, 1937 and several others of minor importance.

THE CLIMAX

Mr. Stuttaford's Asiatic Land and Trading Bill forms the climax of oppressive measures which aim at complete extermination of Indians commercially. An examination of the clauses of the Bill reveals the harsh fact that no new general dealers' licences and hawkers' licences will be granted, and that it would prohibit a general dealer and a hawker from continuing to trade once his present licence has expired. It prohibits the letting of business premises by a European to an Asiatic and also prevent European nominees from obtaining certificates and licences. One Indian would not be able to transfer his licence to another Indian. If an already licensed Indian moved from his present premises to another building, he would not be granted a certificate to have his existing licence transferred, as even a change of premises terminates the validity of his existing licence. If a business changed its manager or owner, such business becomes a new one and will have to apply to the authorities for a new certificate. Even if a father takes in his son as a partner, the firm becomes a new business and therefore it shall have to apply for a new licence. No new licences shall be granted. The Minister of the Interior may use his discretion only in an exceptional case. This will show that no new licence will be granted to an Indian nor will an Asiatic be allowed to reside as hitherto in the Transvaal.

Speaking on the Bill, Mr. Stuttaford, the Minister of the Interior said:—

"The Interim legislation did not remove a single Indian from property which he occupied or owned. He only wanted to stop further infiltration of Indians. He could not see why his proposals should be considered harsh on the Indians. They were not being driven out".

If the Hon. Minister were to place himself for a moment in the place of an Indian, he would cry out that this is the worst kind of legislation that has ever been enacted in flagrant violation of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement (1914) and the Capetown Agreement (1927) and the subsequent declarations of the Union Government.

MOST SINISTER STEP

The purport and the meaning of it is to strangulate the economic life of the Indian with the inevitable result that it would create unemployment, poverty and all the miseries that follow in their train; it is the most sinister step in the direction of creating a ghetto for us. It is a subtle attempt to reduce the Indians to helotry and rob them of their means of livelihood.

It would enhance the already existing rack-renting, would lower wages, increase unemployment and throw a large number of Asiatics in the streets. It would lower their standard of living which the Union Government have solemnly undertaken to raise under the uplift clause of the Capetown Agreement; it would lower them in the esteem of their fellow men. It, no doubt, means the slow death of the Indian community.

No juggle ry of words will ever convince any right thinking person that the measure now before the Legislature, the objective of which is to confine Indians to certain areas is not compulsory segregation. This legislation erects a virtual steel prison wall around Asiatics. No one must labour under a delusion that this measure is not a stigma, as all forms of segregation are a direct affront to the self-respect of any community.

AN IRON RING

This Bill is a complete blockade, an iron ring around our the Asiatic life and development—a negation of life itself. And, above all, it casts a slur of undesirability and unworthiness on the Indian national honour.

Those who regard the question of Indians in South Africa as a domestic problem of the Union are forgetful of the fact that India constitutes two-thirds of the British Commonwealth of Nations. She is also a member of the League of Nations in which General Hertzog sees the hope of protection for the smaller nations and is the nearest strong neighbour of the Union. This fact raises the Indian problems above the party political arena of this sub-continent and makes it an international and inter-imperial one, and will have far-reaching effect on the whole of Asia.

INSULT TO INJURY.

India protested against the passage of this Asiatic (Transvaal) Land and Trading Bill which was in indirect conflict with the solemn pledges and agreements. But the Union Government in its zeal to attempt a solution of the Indian problems bluntly refused to consider India's protest in a sympathetic manner. Hon. Mr. R. Stuttaford, the Minister of the Interior added insult to the injury by attacking India and the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 with India ratified by the Union parliament itself. He stigmatized the Agreement as meaningless and preferred a concrete legislation. "So far as I am concerned" said the Minister in the House of Assembly during the second reading debate of the Bill. "I very much prefer to see something put down on the Statute Book and then I know where I am and the whole of the Union also will know where they are."

The violation of the Smuts-Gandhi Settlement and the Cape Town agreement illustrated in the "Black Bill"—The Asiatic (Transvaal) Land and Trading Bill not only shocked the Indians in South Africa but the continent of India. Mahatma Gandhi, whose truthfulness is hardly questioned even by his bitterest political opponent deplored in no uncertain terms the attitude of the Union Government. In an exclusive interview with Reuter, Mahatma Gandhi said:

"It is a matter of grief to me that the Union Government has not respected its own agreements regarding the treatment of British Indians." He added there had been a policy of progressive stringency in their anti-Asiatic drive.

"One had hoped, he said, that the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement was the last word in the matter. It was also hoped that with the virtual restriction of the Indian immigration, there would be a progressive amelioration in the condition of domiciled Indians, but that hope was dashed to pieces and much deterioration had taken place.

"There had been round-table and other conferences and agreements had been reached, but never had finality been felt by the Indians. Evidently the Union Government would not be happy until they had either driven away the Indians, whom they had given legislative protection, or reduced their status to such an extent that no self-respecting Indian would care to remain in South Africa.

"I am therefore not discountenanced by their reported decision to fight this latest menace of segregation through civil resistance if necessary."

UNIVERSALLY CONDEMNED.

Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League said the passing of the obnoxious and unjust Asiatic Segregation Bill was universally condemned by the Government of India and public opinion. The injustice to Indian nationals and wider interests of statesmanship demand a stoppage of the further progress of this invidious Bill, said Mr. Jinnah, in urging that the course would be to find an honourable solution by negotiation with representatives of India. Otherwise the consequences would be disastrous

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, another great leader of India said: "There seems to be a dead set at Indians overseas, more especially in the British Dominions and Colonies. In East Africa a fresh insult has been hurled at us and now in the Union of South Africa, the pledged word of the Union Government has been deliberately broken and an attempt is being made to segregate Indians. Political rights have been denied us for long; now even human rights are being withheld.....

"...It is never right to submit to evil and national humiliation, and every attempt to impose these must be resisted whatever the consequences. Dead nations submit to dishonour, but we are a living and proud people and I would rather that we faced extinction than submitted to dishonour."

VAIN PROTESTS AND APPEALS

The Minister of the Interior ignored all the protests of India and the South African Indian Community and declared in the House of Assembly during the committee stage that he was not prepared to accept the amendments moved by the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, ex-Minister of the Interior and Mr. Leslie Blackwell which aimed at "pegging" but no interference with existing businesses.

Even Mr. Madeley, the leader of the Labour Party appealed to the Minister to accept Mr. Hofmeyr's amendment which would help to "peg down" present conditions. He added that the House should not earn the reproach of being oppressive, and if this was intended to be merely interim legislation, members should ensure that it was nothing more.

The Hon. R. Stuttaford, the Minister of the Interior, turned a deaf ear to the reasonable request, accepted stricter amendments moved by Messrs. N. J. Schoeman and E. A. Rooth and said: "I am quite satisfied I am doing what is right. It does not matter to me what anybody says." When the Bill came before the Senate, the Minister refused to accept the Government of India's suggestion of a round table conference. He declared: "The Government held conference in 1926 and 1932 that had led to nothing and it was not prepared to hold another in 1939, but he was prepared to meet a few delegates from the Government of India in committee."

OPPRESSIVE AND UNJUST

This attitude of the Union Government coupled with the expulsion of Messrs. Hofmeyer and Blackwell who dared to move softer amendments on the different clauses of the Asiatic (Transvaal) Land and Trading Bill from the caucus of the United Party clearly illustrates the oppressive and unjust policy against the Indian Community of South Africa in general and of Transvaal in particular. Since all representations made in South Africa by the Indian Community and the Government of India have fallen on deaf ears, the only self-respecting alternative left to the Indians is to organise for passive resistance against this outrageous legislation.

The philosophy of passive resistance is a philosophy of love. It forbids hatred of oppressors and prohibits submission to any wrongful benests or laws. It is a striving of the soul for righteousness to prevail against wrongs. It is a spiritual ministration to awaken the conscience of the wrong-doers so as to make them desist from their wrong acts. It is so to say the Christian teaching put into practice.

There is no scope for violence in the passive resistance struggle. There is no place for untruth and unworthy activity. The passive resistance does not aim at embarrassing the Government in its hour of trouble. Its basic principles are non-violence, the spirit of service, renunciation, truth, self-restraint and patience.

NO OTHER COURSE

The Indians in the Transvaal fully realise the grave nature of the step they are taking. We belong to a nation who loves peace and order, and who desires to secure reform, and reconstruction, by co-operation, and quiet thoughtful means. But at this moment this is the situation we have been forced to face. The method of conference and co-operation have been refused to us.

Adverse as we are to the method of passive resistance, it would seem to be the one method left to show how deeply we feel the challenge of the Asiatic (Transvaal) Land and Trading Act to our life in the Union of South Africa.

We, however, take the opportunity to impress upon the European section of the country that we do not bear any ill-will against them or any fellow-man. We wish to arouse their sympathy by self-suffering such as imprisonment, hunger and pecuniary loss. We desire to convince the Government and the people of South Africa that we are oppressed and unjustifiably ill-treated.

We are also aware that ours is an unequal fight and the Government has all the resources to face the movement to be started by us. But we know that our cause is just and the Government will be compelled to redress our grievances if it is convinced by our suffering that we have been wronged without reason and repressed without justice. We trust that the Government and the people of South Africa will appreciate our viewpoint and consider the advisability of repealing the Asiatic (Transvaal) Land and Trading Act which brands us as social undesirables and unwanted aliens.

A SHORT STORY

DAVID TAKES A SWIM

By Karl Grayson

The popularity of the average movie star lasts six years, according to authentic statistics. David Neff was going into his eleventh year as the idol of millions. He was regarded in and about the studios of Hollywood as something of a phenomenon.

But to-day, sitting in an orange wicket chair beneath an orange and black umbrella at the edge of his private white-tilled swimming pool, David, brooded upon his 'status quo' in the hearts of the movie-going public and was unhappy and afraid.

You never would have guessed this to look into David's handsome eyes, for David, first and always, was an actor. One of his earliest accomplishments had been the ability to control his expression so that none could guess his true feelings.

David knew that the popularity of a movie hero, one, that is, who depends upon his good looks and charming manner and husky voice and romantic eyes, is measured in direct proportion to the amount of publicity that can be released concerning his activities.

When David first got into pictures he had no worries, for he was young with the eagerness and freshness of youth about him, and the public was satisfied with just David. Then when his popularity as a winsome young actor was threatened, he married glamorous Julia Taaman, and the public continued to spend their nickles and dimes to see the man who had won glamorous Julia.

After a while the public got used to David being married to glamorous Julia, so he divorced her and married Fran Redlich, and the masses spent their nickles and dimes to see the man who could cast aside so lightly one glamor girl and marry another.

During the next three years, David divorced and married twice more, and the public was satisfied. Four marriages, however; is about the limit a public will be interested in to the extent of buying theatre tickets

David knew this, so he warned his publicity man not to make a noise about his last and final divorce. Instead, he established an actor's relief organization, donating huge sums of money, and his publicity staff made a big hullabaloo about it, and the public fought to see the man who was so human and kind and understanding.

When the racket about the relief organization died down, David arranged to have himself sent a great many threatening letters, and was attacked and

David Couldn't Swim.

beaten. The papers were full of this, and the public bought tickets to see on the screen the man who was so important that others would sent him threatening letters.

During the next four years Dave adopted a child, arranged a radio career for himself, publicly denounced capitalism and figured in a 'plane wreck in which he and half a dozen others were isolated in mountain fastnesses for three days.

It was all good stuff. It kept David up where he wanted to be. He had succeeded where most others had failed. He was still an idol to millions after ten and a half years. But now—now he was at the end of his rope. For two months he had thought and planned and schemed and conferred with his publicity staff. At the end of that time, he was faced with an appalling fact. All that could happen to David Neff to keep him in the public eye had happened. He had been a hero so long there was nothing new left to say about him. His supply of gags was exhausted, and this being the case his popularity was also exhausted.

David sighed and threw his half smoked cigarette into the swimming pool. It hissed and went out, like David was going out. He stood up and thrust his hands into his pocket. Then an amusing thought struck him. This pool, his own private pool, was the largest of all the private pools in Hollywood. It was unique in that no one had ever swam in it. David hated swimming. He couldn't swim. But the pool was necessary to his background as a star. It had helped him immeasureably, for fan magazine writers had told how David visited the pool every morning before breakfast. He gave it a long piercing look, and went back to the house.

A nice story. Good publicity. Everyone was amused. The pool became a lengend. And now David thought: "I'll take a swim. After all these years I'll be the first to swim in my own pool. What a story it would make!"

He thought of his career. It was his life. Without it, without being the idol of millions, he would slowly dry and blow away. He couldn't stand it to become a has-been. And that's what he was headed for. He had been in the racket too long for a glamor boy.

So presently David smiled a crocked smile and stepped to the edge of the pool and dived....

David's butler saw the body of his master lying at the bottom of the pool and stood, horrified, just as David had planned. The police came and doctors came and reporters came. Best of all, reporters.

That evening and the next day and the next the papers ran the best story they'd had in weeks. And the public sighed. The public sighed because they couldn't pay their nickles and dimes to see on the screen the man who was getting so much publicity again.

Indian Historical Commission

SIMLA, July 8.

The Government of India have appointed Mr. Lalita Prasad Dutt, sometime Keeper of the Records of the Government of Bengal, a corresponding member of the Indian Historical Records Commission for a period of thre years with effect from June 28, 1939.—United Press.

TRAINS DELAYED ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

Culvert Submerged: Running Restored After Water Subsides

BULSAR, July 9.

THE DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINDENT, B. B. C. I. RAILWAY WIRES:—

DUE TO HEAVY RAINS BOTH LINES AT CULVERT NUMBER 253 AT MILES 99|18|19 BETWEEN BHILAD AND SANJAN WERE SUBMERGED AT ABOUT 15|45 HOURS.

Through Running Restored

THROUGH COMMUNICATION WAS RESTORED AFTER THE WATER SUBSIDED AND THE ROAD WAS REPAIRED AT 20|15 HOURS.

Trains Delayed

THE 16 UP KATHIAWAR EXPRESS AND SIX UP PASSENGER WERE DETAINED FOR FIVE HOURS 45 MINUTES, EACH AND THE 43 DOWN FLYING RANI AND 11 DOWN PASSENGER FOR TWO HOURS 45 MINUTES AND THREE HOURS 15 MINUTES RESPECTIVELY.

DAMAGED BRIDGES ON E. B. RAILWAY

LALMONIRHAT, July 8.

The Divisional Superintendent, E. B. Railway, wires:

The damaged bridges on the Amingaon-Golakganj section having been temporarily repaired through running between Lalmonirhat and Amingaon will be resumed from Sunday 9th morning. Booking of all descriptions of traffic via the normal route will be resumed from that date. Parcel mails, passengers and their luggage for Amingaon section and via and upto Tangla will, however, be booked by Assam Mail leaving Calcutta on the 8th afternoon. The up metre gauge will be the first train to go through to Amingaon. A restricted passenger train service will run on the Lalmonirhat-Amingaon section.—A. P.

Inquiry Into Railwaymen's Dispute

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The Labour Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. has appointed a body in order to enquire into the grievances of Bengal and Assam rail-road workers and to bring about a settlement of the dispute existing between the employers and employees of the Bengal Provincial Railway Company.—A. P.

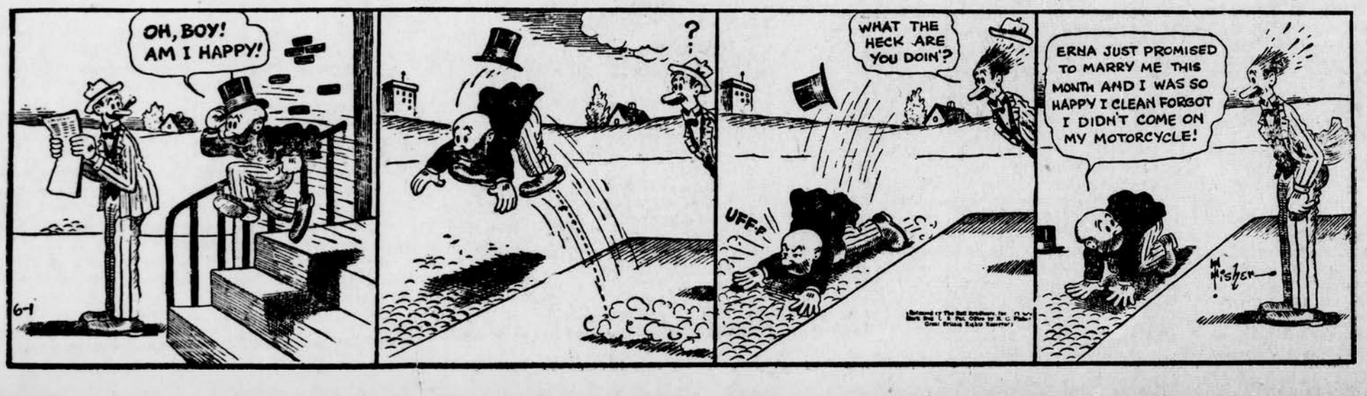
A. I. R. And Science Exhibition

SIMLA, July 8.

An All-India Radio and Science Exhibition will be held at Lahore in the University Hall from December 27, 1939 to January 10, 1940. The exhibition is said to be the first of its kind and the object of this would be to educate the general public and develop the sceetific knowledge.

Khan Bahadur Mian Afzal Hussain Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, is the Chairman of the Board of Scientists, Nawab Sir Shah Nawaz Khan of Mamdot is the Chairman of the Advisory Board, Mr. B. Khosla Chairman of the Board of Control, Mr. J. K. Anand Organising Secretary and Mr. G. P. Shani the Treasurer of the organisation.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Was Jsut adding a Little S pring to His Romance **By BUD FISHER**


OH, BOY! AM I HAPPY!
?
WHAT THE HECK ARE YOU DOIN'?
UFF!
ERNA JUST PROMISED TO MARRY ME THIS MONTH AND I WAS SO HAPPY I CLEAN FORGOT I DIDN'T COME ON MY MOTORCYCLE!
M. Fisher

Special News

FROM LONDON

(From Our Correspondent)

The Hindu proprietor of an Indian boarding house in Belsize Park, London, N.W. 3. was impressed by a recent statement by Bernard Shaw extolling vegetarian diet.

He therefore extended an invitation to G. B. S. to "please come and try Hindu vegetarian dishes on any date and time convenient to you, Sir."

Last night the Hindu proprietor received the following reply:

"Mr. Bernard Shaw asks me to say that he has noted the address and should he find himself hungry in Belsize Park at any time he will take advantage of your kind invitation."

But B. G. S. is obviously not conversant with Indian names. He has addressed the letter to "Mr." Arya Bhavan (the name of the boarding house) instead of to the gentlemen who invited him.

* * * *

By an inexplicable error the City forgot to invite Queen Mary to the Guildhall luncheon to welcome home the King and Queen on Friday, June 23.

The explanation of the oversight is still puzzling officials. They conclude that it was due to a misunderstanding caused by Queen Mary's cancellation of public engagements after her accident in May.

As soon as the omission was discovered, Marlborough House communicated with the City authorities, saying that Queen Mary desired to be present, and an invitation was immediately sent to her.

* * * *

The Transjordania frontier cavalry force is being called into service in Palestine under General Haining, the C.-in-C.

Its help is required because the British forces in Palestine have no actual cavalry but two mechanised regiments in its place. The frontier force is really Britain's foreign legion. Its officers number 23 and are all British. The men are an extraordinary mixture of nationalities—Turks, Circassians, Russians, Serbians, Arabs, Persians and a few Jews.

* * * *

Britain contemplates taking over the entire output of vanadium from the Broken Hill mine in Rhodesia.

Vanadium is essential for the manufacture of armour-plate. Latterly Germany has bought sixty per cent. of the Broken Hill supply.

* * * *

Several prominent Nazi leaders who have made fortunes since they came to power are beginning to transfer a large proportion of their money to the United States, South America, Scandinavia, and other foreign countries.

They don't think the Nazi regime will be overthrown if peace continues, but if war comes they fear a revolution will drive them out of power.

* * * *

Goering is to modernise the Italian air force, but it will take at least twelve months.

* * * *

Hitler will issue a decree soon conscripting all women under 25 years for one year's labour service.

They will work on farms, forests and roads, to release men for work on fortifications.

* * * *

The Fuehrer has also taken steps to tighten his grip on the Baltic States.

A Major-General of the General Staff has been sent on a special mission to Estonia, and Krupps have prepared plans for building a big armaments works at Riga, in Latvia.

* * * *

The Greeks have a name for the New Testament. They consider it revolutionary, especially the Gospels.

Dictator Metaxas' thousands of political prisoners and deportees are forbidden to read it. Banned also are many of the Greek classics, including Plato's "Republic" and Aristotle's "Politics."

* * * *

During his visit to London, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Indian workers' delegate to this year's session of the I. L. O. will represent the Bombay Municipal Corporation at the World Health Congress at Scarborough.

The organisers of the Congress have invited Mr. Nimbkar to propose a vote of thanks to Earl of Harewood, husband of Princess Royal, who is the President of the Health Congress.

* * * *

C. B. Fry, watching West Indies Test cricketers in action at Lord's on Monday, June 26, was reminded of Mohammed Nissar and Major C. K. Nayudu.

C. B. Fry says in the "Evening Standard":

Hutton and Gimblett, who began nicely in the gloom last week, resumed their steady treatment of Martindale, the galloping swiftser and of Hylton, the lanky swinger. Martindale reminds me of Mohammed Nissar, the Indian.

Hylton is a blend of Bowes, Major Nayudu, and Hugh Trumble.

* * * *

In Nazi Germany journalists wear uniforms under Hitler's orders. In London—at Lord's—Lieutenant-Colonel R S. Rait-Kerr, M. C C. Secretary, in the first Test Match between England and West Indies on June 24 adopted sergeant-major methods by issuing a "company order" to pressmen not to talk Here is his notice prominently displayed on every Test critic's seat in the Press benches reserved in the public stand:

"In order to avoid distraction Press representatives occupying these seats are requested not to talk or move about unnecessarily. In the events of complaints attendants have been instructed to investigate the cases.—R. S. Rait-Kerr, Lieut.-Col., Secretary M. C. C."

Since Lord's, as well as most other cricket pitches, is much dependent upon the interest of the Press in reporting its occasions, journalists have decided to call upon the M. C. C. committee to investigate their Lieutenant-Colonel's treatment of their journalist guesss.

* * * *

The Maharaja of Jaipur is doing a short period of attachment to the Life Guards as an officer. He reports every day for duty at Hyde Park Barracks.

He rode, in this capacity, in the Royal procession on the King and Queen's return to London from Canada and the United States.

The Maharaja figures prominently in the news film of the event shown all over London.

* * * *

The Japanese population of London held a secret meeting on Saturday, June 24 and, Sunday June 25. They discussed the Tientsin dispute.

A resolution was passed to urge the Tokyo Government to consider the good treatment of Japanese subjects in Britain. The Ambassador was not present.

* * * *

There are increasing signs in the Arab countries that the danger of Nazi and Fascist influence in the Near and Middle East is being realised. This is especially so in Egypt where feeling against the Axis countries is running high.

Mr. Ibrahim el Gauhari, an Egyptian journalist of advanced views, has just published a pamphlet in Arabic strongly attacking the Dictators. In the opening chapters entitled "Mankind Threatened": Gauhari says that it is a mistake to assume that only Jewish people are the victims of Dictatorship.

* * * *

Germany is storing food on a large scale and on a new system. A rotating system has been evolved. Stored goods are released for consumption as soon as fresh goods come into stock.

Housewives are, therefore, having difficulty in obtaining foods which have not spent at least some time in a refrigerator or storage room.

* * * *

Stalin has flatly refused British Ambassador Sir William Seed's request that Mr. William Strang, Chamberlain's Special Envoy, be granted an audience.

In an answer transmitted to Britain's Moscow Ambassador by the Russian Foreign Commissar, it is stated: "Comrade Stalin is unable to fulfil your request for the time being, but will not fail to be at Mr. Strang's disposal after the successful completion of the negotiations now in course."

* * * *

In addition to a base under construction in Indo-China, France intends to build a large naval base in the Mediterranean at Mers-la-Cebir, on the Algerian coast

On account of its size and importance this future base is already being referred to as France's Algerian Singapore Naval experts estimate that when the base is completed the striking power of the French Navy in the Eastern Mediterranean will almost be doubled.

* * * *

Hitler recently informed the German Ambassador in Tokyo by telephone that under no pretext and no price would Germany tolerate a victory of the democracies over Japan.

It appears that persons close to the Chancellor are already speaking openly of current developments in China to begin what the Nazis call the definite settlement with the European democracies.

* * * *

Turkey is preparing a clean-out of German propaganda agents in that country.

As many as seventy are listed for expulsion. Turkey is worried by the evidently overstocked staffs of German merchant houses.

* * * *

There was trouble in Bilbao when Franco addressed a public meeting there this month (June). His audience, largely Requetes and Monarchists, cried "Long live the Christ King", traditional cry of the Requetes.

This cry has long been banned in Spain in favour of the Fascist Phalangist "Arriba Espana" ("Arise Spain"). At the end of his speech Franco threatened the Civil Governor of Bilbao, the Military Governor and the mayor with the sack if they did not bring the population to heel.

The South African Legislative Assembly has passed a resolution requesting the Union Government to amend the constitution so as to provide for the franchise for the European women.

Herr Meinert, of the Deutscher Eund, strongly opposes the resolution. He contends that such action would place Germans in such a minority that it would not be worth their while to contest any constituency.

* * * *

On Hitler's instructions the Reich Colonial League has collected material for a publication on the British Empire. It was to be an out and out criticism of British policy in India, "Theft of German Colonies" and the "Brutal treatment of the Loyal Arabs of Palestine."

Hitler saw the printer's proofs. And then he realised that the propaganda effect might be the opposite of what he intended. Germans would be impressed with the power of the British Empire.

The Fuehrer scrapped the publication.

* * * *

The Nazi Party is very concerned about the disastrous fall in the number of subscribers to its leading papers. In certain cases, the loss amounts to as much as 50 per cent.

To remedy this position, the "House Commissars," Party agents entrusted with the task of supervising buildings and flats, have been instructed to ascertain which families have not renewed their subscriptions and to remind them of their duty towards the German Press.

* * * *

Chile's popular Front Government is said to be completing negotiations for the nationalisation of all foreign oil company holdings and distribution systems for £1,000,000.

This deal, officially termed a "legitimate commercial transaction," will not involve expropriation.

GWALIOR'S SOUND FINANCES

Budget Estimates For 1939-40

GWALIOR, June 7.

The Budget estimates for the year 1939-40 of the Gwalior State reveal the sound and prosperous financial position of His Highness Maharaja Scindia's Government. Although the surplus, as shown in the Budget this year, is estimated at Rs. 5.62 lacs, it is believed that the actual receipts over expenditure at the close of the financial year will probably run to a very much larger figure.

The estimated gross revenue of the Normal Budget is Rs. 241.81 lacs while the estimated expenditure is about 236.20 lacs as against Rs. 236.06 lacs and 228.52 lacs respectively for the year 1938-39.

The Finance Minister reports that in regard to the probable gross revenue for 1939-40, the Departments concerned have not reported any material change or variation; while on the expenditure side large savings are expected. The actual surplus for the year 1937-38 was Rs. 46.83 lacs, out of which funds were provided for non-recurring expenditure.

NATION BUILDING ACTIVITIES.

In the new Budget substantial increases have been made for nation building and other activities such as education, medical relief, rural uplift. A sum of Rs. 30 lacs has been added to the Rural Uplift Fund of 70 lacs thus bringing the total to Rs. one crore, which was announced on the occasion of His Highness' investiture to be utilised for Rural Uplift work. Madhav College will be made a degree College and one Middle School will be made a High School. There has been a total increase of Rs. 2,88,710 under the Education Head. Among the non-recurring grants the following amounts have been sanctioned from the saving of the Budget for the year 1937-38:—

Roads—Rs. 4,35,736; Buildings—Rs. 14,51,807; Water Works and Drainage—4,76,958; Miscellaneous—Rs. 7,35,499. In order to improved the efficiency of the Agricultural and Veterinary Department large funds have been provided. New posts of Botanist, Etymologist and Mychologist have been created and an experimental Farm at Harsi Dam would be soon established.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

Consequent upon the announcement of the Constitutional reforms, whereby two Houses of Legislature have been provided—the Praja Sabha and the Samant Sabha—funds have been earmarked in the Budget for the establishment and other appertainent expenses of the New Legislature.

General increases in the salary of compounders, dressers, and hospital assistants have been made. New Aurvedic Dispensaries will be opened at several places for which funds have been allotted. A sum of Rs. 34,100 has been provided out of surplus of 1994 for archeological works. Rs. 10,000 have been sanctioned for repairs to the Bagh caves, Rs. 11,000 for the purchase of Bagh Paintings and Rs. 5,000 for excavations.

Commenting on the Budget estimates His Highness remarks "Last year while examining the Budget I found it imperative to draw attention of the Ministers not only to the need of practising stern economy by avoiding unnecessary expenditure but also to find out ways and means for improving the sources of income. I reiterate the same remarks and am confident that it will be followed by all concerned." The Finance Minister Sir Charles Carson has been congratulated by Durbar for his arduous and valuable work in handling the finances of the State.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WARDHA

(From Our Correspondent.)

WARDHA, July 6.

Hon. R. S. Shukla opened the first Vidya Mandir Training College at Wardha. In the course of his speech he said that the students would be trained in such useful crafts as spinning, cardboard work, etc. Instructions would be given in the mother tongue. The teachers would be paid from the income derived from the land and the things produced in the institution. The principles laid down by Mahatmaji in the Wardha Scheme would be followed.

Hon. S. V. Gokhale, Education Minister, said: "We have an ambitious scheme and we have no sufficient money for primary education. Mahatmaji expects this scheme to be self-supporting and you have to make it so by working wholeheartedly."

There was a large gathering and a number of teachers attended the opening ceremony.

YOUNG MAN DEFIES TIGER

(From A Correspondent)

JAIPUR.

Mewa, a young man of twenty-five was attacked by a tiger in a village in Jaipur State. He faced the tiger with undaunted courage and defended himself with his lathi. Luckily, Sjt. Radha Krishna Bajaj, convenor of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal who was passing that side with some others rescued the young man.

Higher Appointments Of Goans

(From Our Correspondent.)

GOA, July 7.

The following appointments are gazetted by a Ministerial Order from Lisbon:—Carlos Miranda, Judge of Quepem District, Goa, is transferred as Justice of High Court, Loanda, Portuguese West Coast; Caetani Filipe de Albuquerque, first grade officer of Goa Treasury, is promoted to Sub-Treasurer, Macau; and Tome J. Finto, Sub-Treasurer of Mozambique, is promoted to Chief Treasurer of Bie, Angola.

SLEEPLESS THROUGH STOMACH PAINS

Every stomach sufferer knows that a disordered digestion brings many other troubles in its train. Loss of appetite, weakness and malnutrition, "nerves," these often arise from some form of stomach trouble, and won't go until the stomach itself is put right.

In the case of Mr. W. R., sleeplessness was one of the worries his stomach trouble brought him. He writes: "I feel I must let you know how I came to hear of your wonderful Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. One night at my father-in-law's house I told him I had had no sleep for the last six months, owing to pains in my stomach and heartburn. He told me to try Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, and gave me a little. I laughed, and told him I had tried everything, and nothing had stopped my indigestion and heartburn. Anyway, I tried, and it gave me instant relief. It is a marvel. I wish I had known about it sooner."

If you have been discouraged like the writer of that letter, by your failure to get rid of your stomach trouble, whether slight or serious, *let nothing prevent you trying the famous remedy that has brought relief to so many.* Get a bottle of MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder, which is only genuine with the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on bottle and carton, and the red seal on the carton. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

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Our Readers' Views

Dr. Gilder And Parsis

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Ever since the Bombay Government has announced its policy of enforcing prohibition in the City and Suburbs of Bombay a section of the Parsi community is ceaselessly carrying on a virulent agitation against Dr. Gilder for the simple reason that he happens to be a Parsi in charge of the Excise portfolio. Every possible opportunity has been availed of to attack him in the Press and from the platforms for his 'sin' of being the Excise Minister.

Recently the so-called motion of no-confidence in Dr. Gilder passed by the meeting of the Parsis held in Dadar was also a part of the nefarious propaganda against Dr. Gilder. It is common knowledge that Dr. Gilder was elected on Congress Ticket and those Parsis who solidly voted for him did so with full knowledge that Dr. Gilder was a Congress nominee and as such was bound to carry out all the instructions of the Congress High Command. They also knew that Congress is born with the cry of prohibition in mouth and the first act of the Congress Government was to introduce prohibition and moreover they were also aware of the probability of Dr. Gilder being appointed the Excise Minister for enforcing prohibition.

After knowing all these facts they voted and voted solidly for Dr. Gilder in spite of the cry raised in a section of the Parsi Press not to vote for him for he was a Congress candidate.

Now then who were those assembled in the meeting at Dadar to pass a vote of no-confidence in him? A large majority of them cannot be his Parsi voters for the reason given above. They can safely be classified as follows:—

(1) Those who worked against Dr. Gilder in the election. (2) Those who are playing in the hands of the Parsi daruwalas. (3) Those whose business is to attend such meetings for excitement and a bit of fun. (4) Those who were not in the voters' list. (5) Those residing outside the constituency of Dr. Gilder.

The fact that the meeting was open to all fully exposes its farcical character. Will the convenors of the meeting deny the undeniable fact that a large number of Parsi from the Grant Road area were also present and raised their hands in favour of the motion many of them without understanding the head or tail of what was going on?

The whole show was so disgusting that even the well-known Parsi weekly "Kaiser-i-Hind" which has all along supported the anti-prohibitionists was forced to describe the meeting as farcical.

Let us, anyhow, hope that better counsels will yet prevail and the vulgar propaganda against Dr. Gilder is immediately put a stop to in the best interests of the community.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

European Association

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. W. D. Hammond has very obligingly provided interested readers with further relevant facts anent Mr. Marklew's resignation from the European Association. The question, however, covers problems which have their roots in far deeper issues than the mere definitions of political or social status. It would, for instance, be very much more appreciated if someone would be good enough to give us:—

(1) A correct census of the "bona fide" members of A. I. and D. E. community including those, who, through dire force of circumstances "are not included on the electoral rolls".

(2) The percentage of unemployed individuals.

(3) A true and graphic account of the causes of unemployment.

(4) What, if any, steps are being taken to remedy unemployment and distress, and the sum total of these efforts.

(5) The amount of Indian capital which leaves these shores annually as a direct result of foreign—including British-exploitation.

(6) An account of the extent to which unemployment would be relieved, if, by some conceivable means, this foreign exploitation were to be effectively controlled.

As the most homogeneous community in this vast land of vast diversities, as the community boasting the highest percentage of "literates", it would not be surprising to the Domiciled community to be told that they can also "boast" the highest percentage of unemployment in the world to-day. It would be gratifying indeed to learn that even ten per cent. of the community are in regular employment.

It may be asked what all this has to do with Mr. Marklew's resignation from the European Association; plain answers solicited in (3), (4), (5), and (6) above will very thoroughly satisfy that query. But there are too many smug consciones in Babylon to-day, perhaps, to be affected much by this storm in an Indian tea-cup as they would like to treat it.—Yours, etc.

"ESAU".

Women Wrestlers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was delighted to read in your paper of 28th May, about an account of Hamida Banu a woman wrestler. The opportunity to see and admire this renowned lady athelete is confined only to a few, living in big cities like Bombay and Calcutta. May I request some enterprising person to bring her on a tour to South India so that she may give exhibition matches in some of the towns, as Gama did two years back? It will, no doubt, be a financial success, and will achieve two objects.

1. It will enhance her reputation;

2. It will awaken a desire for physical culture among our fair sex, which is so essential for our national well-being.

I also request any film company to shoot some of her bouts.—Yours, etc.,

K. N.

Bezwada.

Rajkot Reforms

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the issue of your paper of the 19th June under the heading of "Rajkot Reforms" a report is published to the effect that "in the Bhayati village of Samdhiala peasants are harassed and driven out if they refuse to sign loyalty papers some on apologising are allowed to stay some have been driven out after depriving them of their lands.

The above report is found false after proper enquiry. No Bhayat Talukdar in Samdhiala has asked his tenants to sign the loyalty papers, nor any tenant has been driven out or deprived of his lands on that account. I have, therefore to request you to give this explanation a prominent place in your earliest issue for the information of the general public.—Yours, etc.

JIVANSINGHJI
Secretary to Rajkot Bhayat and Girasia Samaj.

Dual System

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Advocates' Association in his letter published in the Times of India of 22nd April 1939 says that the dual system prevails only in three places of the world, London, Calcutta and Bombay. I was aware that the system prevails in other countries in the Continent, particularly in France, but not being sure I had special inquiries made on the subject and I quote from the letter of a friend in Paris who knows about the same.

"In reply to your inquiry, please note that the judicial system for the administration of Law in France is based on what you call the dual system, consisting of the engagement of at least one solicitor and one advocate for each case. The French Solicitor's duties, however, widely differ from the office routine of an English solicitor. Here, our solicitor (avoue in French) is, like the French notary, who has altogether a different function, a Government's official. The number of solicitors' offices is therefore limited, and new applicants can only succeed to solicitors who retire, resign or die. They have to buy the charge, after they have passed a rather difficult examination and obtained the diploma permitting them to practice, after they have been accepted and presented by the Board of Solicitors (Chambredes Avones) and finally appointed by the President of the Republic. All solicitors are jointly and separately answerable and they very often keep in deposit huge sums of sequestered or caution money.

The main occupation of the "Avoue" is to represent petitioners and respondents. No Frenchman is allowed to bring an action or to defend himself in Court personally. He must select and appoint his solicitor who will prepare the brief, fill up all legal writs and documents, decide about the summons and generally serve as intermediary between the petitioner or respondent and the Court. The only exceptions are for cases pertaining to the Tribunal of Commerce, or such petty cases which are decided upon by a Justice of Peace (the Country Courts in England) where no "avoue" is wanted, but, before the French Lower Courts, High Courts, Courts of Appeal etc., any man present at the hearing would be considered as defaulter, were he not assisted and represented by his "avoue".

Being an official the "avoue" is strictly obliged to charge for all his legal steps fees fixed by the law, but he may claim what he thinks fit for private consultations or advices. On the other hand he cannot like his English colleague, follow up a case, find out witnesses, proofs, arguments, engage detectives or supporters etc. It is to be further noted that the same "avoue" cannot follow the same case before the Lower Court and before the Court of Appeal; an "avoue d'appel" must be appointed. The "avoue" does not plead in Court (or quite exceptionally and by special authorization, in small localities, when no Barristers are abailable) that part belonging to the advocate, (avocat, in French).

The "avocat" of course, is not an official. He has only to obey the rules of the Bar and the number of Barristers is illimited. Any young man, licentiate in Law, after 3 years probation, may become an "avocat" and try his chance, making up his fees and increasing them in proportion to his reputation."

From the above it is clear that the dual system in France is, anything, even stricter than in India, inasmuch as no man can appear in Court without a solicitor.—Yours etc.,

M. N. P.

Bombay, July 7.

Corporation And A. R. P.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Bombay Municipal Corporation discussed on Thursday last a resolution moved by Mr. Naushir Bharucha on the desirability of providing alternative source of water supply for the city in view of the likelihood of water mains and water works underneath streets being damaged by high explosive bombs in an air raid on Bombay. The resolution was rejected without much ceremony!

The Congress view is that the best way to avert air raids on Bombay is to remain unprepared for them. A declaration of India's neutrality by the Congress, is in its opinion, enough to induce totalitarian States to refrain from air-raiding Bombay. The lessons of Abyssinia, Albania, China and Czechoslovakia have been taught but not learnt by the Congress. Its faith in civil resistance against the invading aircraft is as pathetic as it is dangerous and tragic.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation provides for the city 99 million gallons of water per day and yet there is a cry of shortage of water. In an air raid water-mains and water pipes which are only a few feet underneath the road surface will crack like matchwood. There is grave danger of the city's water suppply being cut off just at a time when there is great need of water for decontamination purposes as also for extinguishing fires from incendiary bombs. What would be the state of the city if it is without water for days on end? And yet the Congress Party in the Corporation refuses even to consider the qusetion of providing alternative water supply!

The public in Bombay is entitled to ask the Congress Party in the Corporation what steps it will take to ensure water supply to the city if its Mantra' of civil resistance against enemy bombers fails? Whatever may be antagonism of the Congress to an 'imperialist War'—whatever that term may mean—it cannot expose the City to a risk of water supply being cut off altogether. With international situation to-day as it is, this question is now one of vital practical importance.—Yours etc.,

R. D. SHROFF.

Prohibition & Referendum

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Although the case against total Prohibition has been proved to the hilt, the Congress Government still maintains that 90 per cent. of the people are in favour of prohibition. We do not believe it, but will grant it for matter of argument. Relying on this assertion of theirs will the Congress Government agree to hold a plebiscite of a referendum on the prohibition question making it clear from the very beginning that only those who vote for prohibition and those only will have to bear the burden of making good the loss in revenue of one crore and fifty lakhs by paying property tax, sales tax and such other taxes, which the benign Congress Government may have to impose on them? How many of the 90 per cent. will vote for Prohibition? Dare Mr. Munshi pick up the gloves?—Yours etc.,

H. K.

July 6.

Income-Tax Forms

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—To-day is the last day within which income tax returns have to be filed in accordance with the notice published by the Income Tax Commissioner. On several occasions I have sent to the Income Tax Office for the necessary forms and the reply I received was that no forms were available.

Only recently I again sent for the forms and I was told that the form would be sent to me to the address given to the Income Tax Office. It is surprising that Government should have issued the notice without having seen to the necessary supply of forms for the purpose.

Will Government issue a communique as to the position of those persons who become liable to fill in their return under the new Income Tax Act?

The Income Tax Office should also supply a few forms to various large firms and public bodies, e.g., Port Trust, B.E.S.T., Municipality for the use of those persons who might become liable. This will facilitate the work of the Income Tax Office.—Yours, etc.,

INCOME TAX PAYER.

Bandra June 26.

Inter Science Syllabus

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The qualifying examination for admission to the Medical College is the Intermediate Science 'B' group examination. The paper in Physics is a stumbling block to the 'B' group students and most of the failures are in this subject owing to the fact that of late, the 'B' and 'A' group students have to answer the same paper in Physics and not as some years before, when the Physics paper set for 'B' group students was more easy and descriptive. It was of less abstract and mathematical nature, than that for 'A' group students. The present mode of examination, therefore, brings disappointment to many a young ambitious student, who in spite of his liking for the medical course has to rot in the Science course either because he fails in the examination or is unable to secure admission in the medical college and has perforce to take B.Sc. The student of 'B' group has sufficiently studied in F. Y. Science Class. It is not at all necessary for him to learn the subject in any more detail in I.Sc. (B) class. I should suggest, therefore, that Physics should be abolished altogether from the curriculum of I.Sc. 'B' group students, in favour of, say, Physiology and Anatomy or the like, which would be of better worth to students, whose aim it is to become medical practitioners.—Yours, etc.

A. N. NAMJOSHI.

Muslim Beggars In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Only the other day a report appeared in the press about the Beggars' colony to be established at Chembur in which it was mentioned that the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi was out to eradicate beggary from this province and that he had already collected something like Rs. 75,000 for his pet scheme.

Now, Sir, I do not know how much money has been contributed by the Musalmans towards this benevolent purpose, but my conjecture is that this large amount has all been collected from non-Muslims. Whether my conjecture is correct or not, the question remains as to what the Musalmans are going to do in regard to their beggars whose number is exceedingly large. There are several waqfs of which the income is solely spent towards feeding the healthy, able-bodied and sturdy Muslim faqirs every Thursday. Cannot these funds be utilised in co-operating with Government in the building of a home where child beggars will learn to be useful citizens. The Musalmans as a community have done nothing solid for their beggars so far, in spite of the fact that there are millionaires amongst us. If we want to move with the times we shall, sooner or later, have to tackle this problem. Why not co-operate with Government now in this noble task of building a colony for children of all classes? The Urdu press is growing conscious of its duty and is writing constructive articles in this connection. I hope and trust that the Muslim philanthropists will co-operate with the Government and move in the matter before it is too late.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSALMAN.

Bombay, July 3.

Muslim League And Jamia-Milia-Books

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the report of the meeting held on 24-6-'39, in the Jame Masjid, Bombay, under the auspices of the Provincial Muslim League to protest against the introduction of the Jame-Milia-Primary book in the Municipal Urdu Schools, Bombay, I wish to place the following facts for the information of the public.

2. In January last Mr. Mohammed Musa Kiledar, a member of the Provincial Muslim League sponsored a resolution in the Schools Committee to the effect the primary book of Anjumane-Himayate Islam be discontinued and it be substituted by the primary book edited by Moulvi Fazlulla, a prominent member of the Provincial Muslim League. This resolution was supported by Mr. Curtay and Mrs. Shafi C. Tayabji, who are also the members of the Muslim League. Now it does not lie in the mouth of the Muslim League to protest against the discontinuation of the Anjuman Islam primary book when they themselves were responsible for its discontinuation. The reason why the Muslim League did not raise their voice in protest was that they did not want to offend one of their co-workers; on the other hand they wanted to give him some advantage.

3. Prominent among the speakers on that day was Mr. Habibul Huque, who is the brother of Moulvi Fazlulla, who was conspicuous by his absence.

4. As long ago as in 1932 Moulvi Fazlulla had made an attempt to replace the Anjumane Haimayat Islam series by that of Moulvi Abdulla's series. At that time the Khilafat Committee vehemently protested against that arrangement, when the proposal was dropped.

5. The Khilafat Daily is of opinion that there is nothing repugnant to religion in Jame Milia Primary book and as such there is no harm in introducing the same.

6. I congratulate the Schools Committee at their decision as their action will be beneficial to a big body of Muslims, viz., Jame Milia, rather than an individual in the person of Moulvi Fazlulla.—Yours, etc.,

A. N. BHAIJI.

Jaipur Reforms

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Jaipur Government in order to ascertain the needs of the people regarding administrative questions, and to afford them the opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Government matters of the public concern, are shortly going to establish a Central Advisory Board at the capital of the State. The Board shall consist of 48 members, 13 officials and 35 non-officials as detailed below:

Interest to be represented	No. of Seats.
Tazimi Sardars ..	5
Non-Tazimis ..	2
Chhutbhayas ..	1
Sant Mahant ..	1
Jewellers ..	1
Bankers ..	1
Cloth Merchants ..	1
Other Traders ..	2
Factory Owners ..	1
Lawyers ..	1
Medical practitioners ..	1
School Managers ..	1
Jain Trusts ..	1
Mutwallies of Muslim Religious Trusts ..	1
Jaipur Municipal Board	1
Other Municipalities ..	1
District Advisory Boards	13
Total ..	35

13 Official members are to be nominated by the Cabinet Ministers. Every Minister shall nominate two members, except the Education Minister who shall nominate four members. The Judicial Minister for some special reasons has been deprived of this valuable right, and will have no connection with the Advisory Board. It is worthy of note that 142 Tazimi Sardars and 7 Sant Mahants will get 5 and 1 seat respectively, while 26,31,626 inhabitants of Jaipur State representing all the professions will have only 29 seats.

Now as regards the method of election, each class is required to select a panel consisting of not more than five times the required number of their representatives, out of which the Minister-in-Charge shall nominate the required number. In Jaipur except the Bar Association, that represents lawyers, there is no association worth name of cloth merchants, traders, factory owners, Chhut-Bhaiyas and others. And if there are any they are not registered or recognised by the State. How then the panel is to be selected? Group of persons from each class will recommend a panel of five persons. Thus from each class, the Minister-in-charge will get innumerable names, and at his discretion he will select the required number from the list of names so sent to him. In real sense persons nominated in this way cannot be said to represent the class whom they are said to represent. The ingenious method thus devised by the Jaipur Government eliminated all chances for the public-spirited persons to get into the Board. To impose such an unwanted and reactionary body upon the people of Jaipur, who are in no way less enlightened than their neighbours of British India, is highly deplorable, and Jaipur Government cannot be congratulated for creating such a reactionary body, that resembles more the courts of a Sessions Judge, assisted by 47 assessors, than a legislature. In the name of reform, the Jaipur Government has played a farce to hoodwink the public, and the Jaipur Bar Association deserves credit for exposing the hollowness of the show, by boycotting the Central Advisory Board. It is expected that every self-respecting person or class, will refuse to do anything with this Advisory Board.—Yours etc.,

D. DAS.

Jaipur.

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INDIANISATION INQUIRY

Ticklish Problem Raised

SIMLA, July 8.

A ticklish question has arisen for the decision of the Government of India in connection with the enquiry undertaken by the Army Indianisation Committee.

Some members of it demand that witnesses from the Royal Air Force and the Royal Indian Navy should be summoned as witnesses before the Committee, inspite of its being pointed out that the recruitment to these wings of the Army were not included in their terms of reference.

After prolonged arguments, the "United Press" learns that it was agreed to refer the matter to the Government of India for interpretation of the terms of reference.—United Press.

CONGRESS ACCOUNTS

A. I. C. C. Instructions To Committees

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

Instructions for the formation of a uniform system of accounts for all Provincial and Subordinate Committees of the Congress throughout the country is contained in a circular issued by Acharya, J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. to all Provincial Congress Committees to-day.

The circular explains that this step has been taken according to the decision of the conference of the Secretaries of Provincial Congress Committees recently held in Bombay.

The circular asks the Committees to frame their budget and sanction expenditure carefully, suggesting the formation of a small Accounts Sub-Committee for the purpose.

In this connection detailed notes for the maintenance of Accounts for the guidance of the Provincial and their subordinate Committees have also been issued with the circular. The notes embrace heads of (a) General Accounts, (b) Control of Accounts and (c) Books and Registers.—United Press.

REDUCTION IN DRY ASSESSMENT

Over 2,000 Villages To Benefit In Mysore State

BANGALORE, July 8.

The Mysore Government have made a reduction in the dry assessment.

The maximum dry rate has been reduced permanently to Rs. 2-12-0 from Rs. 3-8-0 per acre and the specific direction that the assessment of individual survey numbers should be reduced on this basis has been given.

The reduction has been effected in 2,908 villages situated in 23 talukas to the extent of Rs. 1,53,538 in the shape of land revenue and Rs. 14,394 under local cess.—United Press.

NEW JOB FOR RETIRED I.C.S.

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Mr. D. Gladding, member of the Indian Civil Service whose early retirement from the Service has been announced in the last issue of the official gazette, it is understood, has joined the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. He will succeed the present Agent of the Corporation when he returns to Calcutta on the expiry of the leave he is now enjoying.

Mr. Gladding is the 9th member of the Indian Civil Service to seek "early retirement" since the inauguration of the new Reforms.

It is understood that the next member of the Indian Civil Service in Bengal to retire early is Mr. R. H. Parker, who joined the Service in 1922.—United Press.

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Full-Fledged College To Give Training From 1940-'41 For Degree Course

KARACHI, JULY 8

"I DO NOT WANT TO BE SAID THAT BARRAGE IS TOO GOOD FOR THE PEOPLE OF SIND, BUT I DESIRE THAT THE PEOPLE OF SIND BY IMPROVING THEIR METHODS OF AGRICULTURE SHOULD PROVE THEMSELVES TO BE WORTHY OF THE GREAT GIFT OF THE BARRAGE AND IT IS FOR THIS REASON THAT I AM CONVINCED THAT THERE COULD BE NO BETTER WAY OF RAISING A MEMORIAL TO OUR GREATLY BELOVED KING V. THAN BY PROVIDING HERE FOR SUCH COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AS MAY ENABLE THE YOUNGMEN OF SIND NOT ONLY TO FIND EMPLOYMENT FOR THEMSELVES BUT ALSO TO TAKE A GREAT PART IN THE UPLIFT OF THE AGRICULTURE OF SIND" OBSERVED H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF SIND DECLARING OPEN THE KING GEORGE V. INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AT SAKRAND THIS EVENING IN THE PRESENCE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF PROMINENT ZAMINDARS AND OFFICIALS, INCLUDING MR. DIAMAL DOULATRAM, MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, MR. N. C. VAZIRANI, MINISTER, P.W.D., AND MR. G. F. S. COLLINS, REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

WHAT IS WANTED.

Speaking in Sindhi, His Excellency added that it had been clear to him that despite devoted service of the Agricultural Departments, the progress in the improvement of agriculture in this province had hitherto been very disappointing. Continuing he said that it was absolutely necessary if proper use of the water supplied by the Barrage was to be made that there should be unceasing labour on the land throughout the twelve months of year.

Concluding His Excellency said: "Though more than half of my term of office has been concluded, I still hope to be frequent visitor at Sakrand because this institution which we are starting to-day is very near to my heart and though our thanks are due to those who contributed to the memorial fund and to those who have taken part in organising and making the collection for this fund yet I still claim for myself the distinctive position of being the spiritual father of this institution as his own child I ask you to join with me in wishing success to this institution and in doing everything that may be possible for you to advance the future of this institution."

Situated in entirely agricultural surroundings with adequate facilities for training in scientific and practical irrigational agriculture the Institute is established to meet one of the greatest requirements of the Province. The main reason often adduced for Lloyd Barrage not proving a success to the extent it was expected is lack of practical and scientific agricultural education. Old methods of cultivation are still employed even by big Zamindars, who grudge making even small expense on supervision and improved methods of cultivation. The present Institute is expected to remove the disability from which the Province is suffering. The Institute will equip youngmen with theoretical and practical knowledge in agriculture and improved method of cultivation so that they will readily be absorbed in the profession of farm management or will take to farming their own lands. Preference of course will in the beginning be given to sons of agriculturists, who will be given enough theoretical knowledge to enable them to understand scientific agriculture and its application to local conditions.

ON LINES OF POONA COLLEGE.

The full degree course will be similar to that taught in the College of Agriculture, Poona, while the diploma course will be as far as possible similar to the certificate course provided at the Agricultural College at Lyallpur in the Punjab, and will be based on providing for the sons of Zamindars and others a practical course in irrigational farming and instruction in Estate Agency with its various branches of land improvement and buying and selling of crops. The number of students in the Degree Course will be based in the first instance on 25 students in each year. The number in the Diploma Course will be based on practical requirements and will be ten in the first year. The Degree Course will commence from the academic year 1940/41, when it is expected that the construction of the buildings will be completed and the Diploma Course will possibly be started in the current year.—A. P.

FLOODS THREAT OF ORISSA

Government Measures To Control Floods

Now that the time for floods is fast approaching, measures have been adopted by the Government of Orissa to attack and control the floods from all possible sides.

The history of Orissa Floods goes back a century or more. Sir William Hunter mentions in his book on Orissa that between the year 1834-1866, twenty-four out of thirty-two monsoons were marked by floods so serious as to necessitate remission of land revenue. The description of conditions caused by the higher floods in the year 1858 as given by Capt. Harris, is more alarming than the conditions experienced at present. Every second 112 million cubic feet of water rush down the Mahanadi when it is in highest flood and so far this has not been controllable.

Bajaj's Secretary To See Mahatma Gandhi

(From Our Correspondent)

JAIPUR (By Mail)

Sjt. Damodar Das, Private Secretary to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj left for Sawai Madhopur last night to see Mahatma Gandhi, who is proceeding to the Frontier by the Frontier Mail. It is understood that the purpose of seeing Mahatmaji is to acquaint him with the condition of knee-trouble, blood pressure and general health of Seth Jamnalalji. The suggestion of Col. Williamson the Director of Medicines, that Sethji should be taken to some spa in a foreign country or to a sea shore place in India and the effect of the electric treatment going on for the last 10 or 12 days will also be let known to Mahatmaji.

Sjt. Rameshwarji Agrawal of Chomu, a political prisoner detained in the Mohanpura Detention Camp, was removed to the Central Jail for the treatment of stomach pain, from which he has been suffering for the last few days.

MUSLIM LEAGUE NOT ANTI-CONGRESS

Barkat Ali's Reply To Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi

In his reply to Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi on "Federation Issue"

Mr. Barkhat Ali, Advocate, Lahore, states that Sir Abdul Halim has totally failed to comprehend the policy of the Muslim League. The Muslim League has throughout attacked the Federal scheme as a Mock Scheme, the object of which has been to stem the rising tide of that nationalism which wants to secure real power at the centre and thus bring about the end of India's bondage It is true that the Muslim community is full of apprehensions as to its future fate under the provincial and Federal structure of Government reared in the Government of India Act, and these apprehensions have been considerably enlarged and revivified by the treatment extended to the Muslims in the Congress-governed Provinces. The League may have its differences with the Congress, but the League's view-point is higher. It is not prepared to barter away the vital and essential interests of the country on any considerations and although ever anxious that the rights and interests of the Muslim community are effectively safeguarded in any scheme of advance and that no tyranny of any kind is set up, it has and must always set its face against reactionary combinations despite taunts and attacks levelled by titled and belted knights, the only props left of a tottering bureaucracy.

TRAVANCORE STATE BUDGET

Surplus Suffers From C. D. Movement

TRIVANDRUM, July 8.

The Travancore Budget for 1939-40 (Malabar Year 1115) is expected to show a surplus of Rs. 150,000, revenue being estimated at Rs. 264.5 lakhs and ordinary expenditure at 262 lakhs. The main features of the budget are likely to be increases in Excise Revenue (owing to the enhancement of duty on Jaffna tobacco), Forest Revenue (one lakh as the result of the activities of the Development Department) and State Transport.

Betterment in the working of the State Transport System is due to the full effect of the opening of the line from Munnar to Cochin and the expected prevalence of normal conditions next year, current year's receipts having been adversely affected by the Civil Disobedience Movement during the early part of the year. In spite of all handicaps, however, the State Transport Department has earned a return of thirteen per cent. on the total outlay of 8.19 lakhs.

PROVISION FOR DRINKING WATER

A lump provision of Rs. 50,000 is made in the coming year's budget for rural reconstruction in addition to normal disbursements. It is understood that provision is made also for the uplift of backward communities. Provision is made for the supply of drinking water from wells in areas suffering from water scarcity and irrigation needs are also provided for while the cost of investigation of minor schemes for augmenting the supply from the Kodiyar Reservoir is also included in the Budget.

A sum of Rs. 27 lakhs is provided for the continuance of town planning water supply and drainage schemes Rs. seven lakhs for cement concreting of the main Southern Road and Rs. 38 lakhs under debt heads for remunerative works such as electricity, telephone, commercial transport and ceramic factory. A detailed programme for utilisation and marketing of Travancore China Clay and ceramic products as well as soft woods and timber has been framed and will be put into operation next year.

EFFECTS OF C. D.

The current year is expected to close under a deficit of Rs. 80,000 against an anticipated surplus of Rs. 140,000. It is understood this is mainly due to the civil disobedience movement which resulted in additional expenditure to the extent of more than three lakhs for the preservation of peace. But for such disturbances it is estimated the current year would have closed under a surplus of about two lakhs. Savings effected during the year total nearly three lakhs. Expenditure in connection with the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner during the current year and also Thirumadampu Ceremony of Elaya Raja amounted just over three lakhs. These also were not anticipated when the budget was framed last year. They will be met from the revenue reserve fund.—A.P.

INDIANS IN BELGIAN CONGO

Writing under the caption "Indians in Belgian Congo", Gandhiji writes in Saturday's "Harijan" as follows:—

The case of our countrymen in Belgian Congo does not admit of easy treatment. It consists in the prosecution alleged to be political, though technically under the Gold Law of the Belgian Congo, of certain Indian settlers for being in possession of illicit gold.

In the case as stated in the circulated pamphlet it is suggested that the accused were arrested without just cause. Witnesses for the Crown are said to have been perjured. Every obstacle is being placed in the way of the accused being properly defended.

SEND EMINENT COUNSEL

The expectation of our country men in Congo is that we should send eminent counsel from here to defend them. Representations have been made to the Government of India on their behalf.

This is essentially a case, however hard in itself, in which effective public opinion is hardly possible. But it is undoubtedly a case in which the Government of India can do much.

It can through the Foreign Office in England ascertain the exact position. The British Consul can be instructed to watch the case and see that the accused get a fair trial.

Indeed British Consuls have been known to have been instructed to engage counsel to watch cases on behalf of their proteges. I hope that the Government of India are giving attention to this hard case of the Indians of Belgian Congo.

RELEASE GAIDILU

Sylhet Mahila Sangh Memorial To Viceroy

SYLHET, July 3.

It is understood that Mrs. Sarala Bala Dev, Secretary of the Sylhet Mahila Sangha, has submtted a memorial to H. E. the Governor-General in Council through the Judicial Minister, Assam, praying for the immediate release of Miss Gaidilu, a Naga Hill girl, who is undergoing a life sentence for the last seven years in connection with the rising of a clan in the Naga Hills.

The memorial adds that if an immediate order for her release cannot be issued for any reason, His Excellency may be pleased to allow Miss Gaidilu to be released on parole and stay with the Sylhet Mahila Sangha, pending final decision.—A. P.

ST. JOHN A. B. OVERSEAS

Activities Of Parsi Division For 1938

The following are extracts from the 35th Report of the Parsi Division, Bombay Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas. (No. 3 District, within the Empire of India). (From 1st January 1938 to 31st December 1938):—

The working of the Division during the year shows the continued progress the Division has hitherto made. It maintained its high record of performing public duties. The outstanding events were:—a special Investiture by the Governnor of Bombay, at Government House on the 11th April 1938, when he invested Officer G. N. Gazdar with the Insignia of Associate Officer (Brother) and Divisional Surgeon M. E. Pavri and Transport Officer Z. M. Contractor with the Insignia of Associate Serving Brother of the Venerable Order of St. John in appreciation of their valuable services to the Order. He also decorated Superintendent D. F. Panthaki, M.B.E., J.P., and Officer G. N. Gazdar with the Coronation Medal at the annual parade of the Bombay Divisions on the 2nd April 1938.

The strength of the Division at the close of the year was 117 including three Honorary Members, viz:—Messrs. R. J. Mobedji, M. D. Billimoria and M. S. Banaji, F.C.R.A. (Lond.)

Public Duties:—All public duties and demands made for the services of the members were satisfactorily met and carried out by members at a considerable sacrifice of their time and energy, often times at very inconvenient hours. They cheerfully responded to 444 calls in all during the year, including 369 invalid and sick persons, besides rendering aid to 68 injured persons during public functions and on other occasions. They gave about 1,100 hours in this humanitarian and philanthropic work. Duties on 84 occasions (besides 360 removals) were performed by the members of the Division, including those of the black-out of Bombay, short-distance swimming race, 10-mile walking race, lectures by Sjt. Subhas Bose, 100-mile cycle race, hockey and cycle races, marathon race, A. I. Educational Conference, wrestling tournament, etc.

Besides rendering help to 31 injured persons at the above public duties, 37 cases of accidents, etc., while "Not on public duty" have been reported to have been treated by members in their individual capacity. 360 persons were removed from one place to another, to X Ray Rooms, Hospitals, Railway Stations, Docks, Sanatoria, Nursing Homes etc., numbers of them on immediate calls on the phone.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

The Twelfth Camp of Instruction for members of the Division was held at Versowa on the spacious grounds and bungalow of Mr. Sorabji Dinshaji Talati from the night of the 23rd to the morning of the 27th December 1938.

A Camp of Instruction for Officers and N. C. O's of the Bombay Divisions was organised by District Headquarters at Ghatkopar in Military Camps from the 11th to the 13th February 1938.

H. M. I. WELFARE EXHIBITION

In celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Parsi Nursing Division, the members of the Division co-operated with them in organising a Health, Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition in the Lady Willingdon Building, and its extension in a shamiana from the 14th to the 22nd May 1939. This was the second Exhibition of its kind organised jointly by both the Divisions and was patronised by more than 50,000 citizens of Bombay and suburbs.

The report then proceeds to mention diverse activities of the Division, viz., ceremonies, parades and inspections, ambulance competition, public duty prizes, Jashan ceremony, etc.

Finance:—During the year under report, income from subscriptions, special and removal donations, interest, etc., amounted to Rs. 7,311-6-6, while the expenses amounted to Rs 4,571-5-6, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 2,740-1-0.

CADET AMBULANCE DIVISION

The Parsi Cadet Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Overseas, organised on the 1st October 1925, has now completed 13 years of its existence. It has continued to prove a good ground of recruitment to the Parent Division.

DACOITS FORCED TO RETREAT

Plucky Defence By Wounded Chowkidar

The Publicity Officer, Indore State writes:—

Serious dacoities have been almost suppressed in Indore State since the Kanjar gang trial and the subsequent successful operations of the State Police in the few Kanjar dacoities which occurred in 1937. Since that year an intensive system of Border Patrol has been established at considerable cost to the State. There are 21 Frontier Posts in the Northern Range, 6 in the Southern Range, and Kampel Frontier Post in the Central Range. Border Patrol has also become a recognised feature of Station House duty. This form of protection has resulted in restoring law and order on the borders of the State. While there has been a prolonged period of comparative peace, it will never be possible to relax vigilance so long as these nomads are not properly settled; and occasionally cases are bound to occur, though these are few compared to the dacoities committed in other territories.

In such circumstances, the villagers have been encouraged to defend themselves as much as possible, in the absence of the Police. It is therefore encouraging to see the way in which a large armed gang of from 25 to 30 dacoits was recently foiled by the villagers of Kangetti in Narayangarh Police Station of Holkar State and compelled to retreat without any loot.

The dacoits attacked the house of Keshrimal Mahajan, which was provided with strong wooden door. While the dacoits were trying to break open the door with large hatches, the village Chowkidar Gulab Moghia accompanied by a villager named Chunilal Teli, arrived to defend the village. The dacoits shot the Chowkidar in the knee and he was forced to take cover while his companion ran way. The dacoits by this time had guarded all approaches and ware firing shots to intimidate the villagers. Thakur Nathu Singh, an inhabitant of the village, also fired two shots from his gun, but the dacoits were not deterred from their work until the Chowkidar. Gulab Moghia, in spite of his wound, courageously opened fire on the dacoits and hit one of them. The dacoits unnerved by this persistent fire and still being unable to break down the door, sought safety in retreat.

The villagers of Kangetti and particularly the men mentioned are to be congratulated on their stout defence. If all villagers would follow their example, dacoit gangs would soon find their business both dangerous and unprofitable. Suitable rewards were given to the Chowkidar and others by the Police Department of the State.

Alleged Cheating And Impersonation

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 7.

P. Savant, an educated youth was arrested by the City Police yesterday for alleged cheating and false impersonation.

It is alleged that Savant on 28th June last approached Prof. Om Prakash of the Law College and got from him a sum of Rs. 50 on the plea that he was the Assistant Director of the Chicago Air Lines Co. and that he was in difficulty due to an accident.

Complaints of similar cheating were also received by the police from several other quarters.

When yesterday the police searched his room at No. 16 Rawivar Peth they are reported to have found several newspaper cuttings and letterheads bearing the same of the Chicago Air Lines Company.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT INDORE

(From A Correspondent)

INDORE.

The Indore Municipal election will take place on the 9th instant. The Praja Mandal Workers are very optimistic. They hope to win a large number of seats.

They protest against the new octroi duty and other unwarranted taxes.

Humiliation Of Indians Under Fascism

LIGHT ON ITALIAN RULE IN ABYSSINIA

Need Of Pressure From Britain: Deputation Waits On Addis Ababa Governor-General

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

Under the caption "Humiliation of Indians in Italian East Africa," the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee has issued the following statement to the Press:—

In response to a circular letter issued by the Overseas Section of the Foreign Department enquiring into the conditions of Indians residing abroad, this office has received a letter from Shri Gulabchand Talakchand, a member of the Indian Association, Addis Ababa, who is now on a deputation to India. He describes in his letter the iniquitous and humiliating conditions which the Indians are subjected to under the Fascist regime in Abyssinia and Italian East Africa.

TREATED AS HARIJANS

There are about 1,300 Indians residing in the Italian East Africa, out of whom 600 are in Abyssinia, 500 in Italian Somaliland and 200 in Eritrea. They have established themselves in these territories for the last fifty years. Most of them are merchants, there are a few artisans, carpenters, barbers, etc. The Indian community has played a great part in the commercial development of the country, and even to-day 80 per cent of the cotton yarn business is in the hands of the Indian merchants. In spite of the fact that the bulk of the Indian residents are cultured and educated, they are subjected to humiliating and degrading regulations. Since 1925 i.e. after the establishment of Fascist regime in Italy the Indians in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland and since the conquest of Abyssinia, the Indians residing in Abyssinia came to be classified by the Government as coloured people, and have been subjected to the regulations applicable to the colonied people. Under these regulations they are prohibited from: (i) entering into hotels, restaurants, cinema houses and other public places; (ii) using cars driven by European drivers and also public autobusses; (iii) travelling by fast trains called lithorina and travelling in the first and second class in the railways in the Italian Somaliland; (iv) entering into the main Post and Telegraph offices, where all Italians and other foreigners are allowed (v) using the waiting rooms of public offices, where consequently they have to wait outside in the open; (vi) being admitted as in-door patients in hospitals; and (vii) carrying on business in the centre of cities. Besides these they are segregated by the police.

To end this intolerable position attempts have been made from time to time by the Indians to get their disabilities removed and their grievances redressed.

WANTED PRESSURE

In November 1937 the Indian deputation made representation to the Governor-General of the Italian East Africa and to the Head of the political Department. The latter suggested that the Indians should be given identity cards to differentiate them from the native Arabs. The deputation accepted this suggestion, but in the meanwhile the then Governor-General left the territory. So nothing was done in the matter. Representations were again made to the Vice-Governor-General in May 1938 and to the Viceroy in October 1938. In February 1939 they once again met the head of the Political Department. He gave no definite reply to their application, but in his "private capacity" informed the deputation that the Italian authorities would do nothing in the matter unless the British Government brought requisite pressure on the Italian Government.

REPRESENTATIONS

The Indian Association of Addis Ababa, which came into existence in November, 1937, and has been functioning regularly since 1938, has not taken up the matter. They have sent representation to the Governor of India, the Secretary of State for India and Mussolini. A deputation of Indians has also recently called on the Viceroy of the Italian East Africa.

One wonders if any of these representations will bring about the desired results. If Indians abroad cannot get justice in Empire countries it is more difficult to get their grievances redressed outside the Empire. They naturally look to us for the protection of their rights. But only a free India can effectively safeguard the interests and the honour of our nationals abroad. The best way, therefore, to help Indians overseas is to strengthen the struggle for national liberation. —United Press.

REFUGEES TO KENYA

Immigration Law Amended

SIMLA, July 8.

To deal with the refugee problem the Immigration Law in Kenya has been amended to empower the immigration authorities to demand a maximum bond of £500, from immigrants who are unable to return to their country of origin, according to a report received here.

Other immigrants are still required to deposit only £50.

It is also provided that the guarantees of immigrants must be Kenya residents.—United Press.

MOINUDDIN WELCOMES MUSLIM LEAGUE ADVICE

JAIPUR, July 8.

The decision of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League advising suspension of the Satyagraha movement launched by the Muslims of Jaipur was welcomed by Maulana Moinuddin, a leader of Ajmer, in the course of an interview with the "United Press." He also agreed with the Mahatma Gandhi's policy advocating the suspension of all Satyagraha movements in Indian States.

BOSE-JINNAH TALKS

Asked about his views of the recent talks between Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Maulana expressed the hope that collaborations between the two leaders might fulfil the long-felt need for unity between Hindus and Muslims.

Questioned as to what Indian Muslims should do for securing redress of the grievances of Indians in Ceylon and South Africa he emphasised that Muslims should act shoulder to shoulder with the Congress in dealing with the question.—United Press.

Mahatma's Advice

'Hunger-strike Bad And Inadvisable In Any Case'

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The Secretary of the Political Prisoners Release Sub-Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has just received the following telegram from Mahatma Gandhi who is now in Abbottabad:—

"BE GUIDED BY SARAT BABU. HUNGER-STRIKE, I CONSIDER BAD AND INADVISABLE IN ANY CASE."—United Press.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN ALIPORE JAIL

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" show that altogether 44 out of 53 political prisoners in the Alipore Central Jail have gone on hunger-strike since yesterday.

The total number of prisoners on hunger-strike both in the Alipore and Dum Dum Central Jails now comes to 80.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 8.

P and O S N s.s. Jeypore of 3209 reg tons Capt F Ahier arrived from Karachi with cotton and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Takliwa of 3742 reg tons Capt T W Wordingham arrived from Durban via African Coast Ports with passengers and general cargo

Lionel Edward's s.s. Aagtekerk of 4044 reg tons Capt J Van Drop arrived from Hamburg with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Varela of 1926 reg tons Capt E H Brady arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

SAILED.

P and O S N s.s. Nagpore of 3226 reg tons Capt C S Parker sailed for Kobe via Sabang and China Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo

N Y Kaisha's Zinzan Maru of 3107 reg tons Capt T Tagashire sailed for Kobe via Singapore and Shanghai with local and same bottom cargo

P and O S N s.s. Ranpura of 9331 reg tons Capt L Parfitt sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Lionel Edward's s.s. Aagtekerk of 4044 reg tons Capt J Van Drop Freemantle sailed for Australian Ports with local and same bottom cargo

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 8.

1 Riv 4083 Saigon 9-7 Lloyd Triestino
2 Ceylon 3267 Gothenburg 11-7 L Edwards
7 Castalia 4171 Karachi 12-7 Anchor Line
11 Zinzan Maru 3107 Japan 8-7 N Y Kaisha
12 Atlas Maru 4511 Kobe 10-7 O S K Kaisha
13 Aagtekerk 4044 Sydney 9-7 L Edwards
14 Jaypore 3209 Japan 14-7 M M
15 Takliwa 3742 Durban 19-7 M M
16 Neuenfels 4996 Bremen 16-7 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

10/11 Melbourne Maru 3219 Bedi Bunder 10-7 O S K Kaisha
12/13 Bandra 1893 P Gulf 17-7 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

P Hudiks Vall 425 N F N F Malabar S
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
L Kalarand 859 Bedi Bunder 8-7 B S N
N/O Surada 3352 Rangoon N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Cemorin 10-8-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 9-7-39 M M
Narkunda 13-7-39 P and O S N
Somali 14-7-39 P and O S N
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 21-7-39 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 17-7-39 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Drachenfels 17-7-39 L Edwards
Arendskerk 21-7-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
Steel Inventor 8-7-39 M M
City of Wellington 9-7-39 F F Campbell
City of Hankow 13-7-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Tiradentes 7-7-39 L Edwards
Dagrun 29-7-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Carignano 10-7-39 L Triestino
Fusijama 13-7-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Casaregis 7-7-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Sumatra Maru 30-7-39 O S Kaisha
Rawalpindi 21-7-39 P and O S N
Nagato Maru 19-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Behar 16-7-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 28-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Chitral 4-8-39 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Bamora 10-9-39 M M
Varsova 15-7-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gandara 11-7-39 M M
Jalapalaka 12-7-39 Scindia S N

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 22-7-39 M M
Tairea 5-8-39 M M

FROM JAVA

Quiloa 8-7-39 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Gazana 8-7-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Nagato Maru 27-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Gharinda 14-7-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Chitral 5-8-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 2-8-39 M M
Ranpura 8-7-39 P and O S N
Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 22-7-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 9-9-39 K Nixon
Cilicia 4-8-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Neuenfels 16-7-39 L Edwards

FOR GOTHENBURG

Ceylon 11-7-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

City of Wellington 11-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 29-7-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Nagato Maru 30-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Jeypore 14-7-39 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 18-7-39 O S Kaisya
Ginyo Maru 14-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Somali 17-7-39 P and O S N
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Atlas Maru 10-7-39 O S K Kaisya

FOR SYDNEY

Narkunda 13-7-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bamora 12-7-39 M M
Varela 13-7-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 19-7-39 M M
Karanja 2-8-39 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Casaregis 8-7-39 L Triestino

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Castalia 6-7-39
S S Surada 7-7-39
S S Kalavati 7-7-39
S S Canton (boats) 8-7-39

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 8.

S S Stolzenfels for Hamburg: 9332 bags gr nut seed The Oil Seeds Trading; 223 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 2560 bags gr nut seeds M Bhuta; 469 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton; 110 bales raw cotton S Karamshi

For Antwerp: 2000 pkts gr nut oil cake exp A Oomerbhoy

For Rotterdam: 8960 bags gr nuts J Ramchandra; 400 pkts crushed myrabolliam P Mathradas

For Bremen: 110 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros

S S City of Durban for Liverpool: 581 bags gr nut oil cake exp G M Musry; 126 bags lentils H Bhagwandas; 4690 bags groundnuts Ralli S.o. 500 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate

For Glasgow: 1350 bags gr nut oil cake exp M Hoosein and Sons; 550 bags linseed oil cake flat The Swastik Oil Mills; 1485 bags mussoor Ralli Bros; 671 gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros; 671 bags linseed oil cake Ralli Bros; 31 cts hy rib ramforcement steel K Nixon; 2464 bags myrabollam P Mathradas; 30 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros

For Lamaca: 10 bales cotton grey shirting M Velji and Sons

For Famagusta: 30 bales cotton grey shirting M Velji and Sons

S S Ranpura for London: 200 bags gr nut kernels K M Nathoo; 248 bags gr nut kernels S M Rajgor; 185 bags kardi seeds S M Rajgor; 115 bas linseed S M Rajgor

For Montreal: 400 bags gr nut kernels K M Nathoo; 1500 bags gr nut kernels The East Asiatic

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 15 bales raw wool F Janmahomed; 61 bales raw wool C Lister; 1400 bags gr nut oil cake exp H Rawji; 54 bales wool raw Vijaysingh; 50 bales wool raw H A Raujee 25 bales cotton fly L O Vora

For Glasgow: 150 bdls staves Cutler Palmer; 50 bdls euds and hoops Cutler Palmer

For Manchester: 687 bales raw cotton A Clayton

S S Neuenfels for Hamburg: 100 bags zedoarg roots A Virji; 24 bales cotton rags The Overseas Cotton Waste; 55 bales cotton raw Williams (India)

For Antwerp: 55 bales cotton waste G M Vyas

For Rotterdam: 1280 bags gr nut seed The Cotton Agents

S S Hoegh Silverlight for Manila: 60 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji

S S C/o Wellington for Taronto: 60 bales wool raw A J Calcuttawalla

For New York: 28 cases assafoetida E Mauji

For Philadelphia: 100 bales wool raw C Lister

S S Atlas Maru for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton A Ravchand; 100 bales raw cotton Gordhandas; 57 bales raw cotton J D Thaker; 100 bales raw cotton Virji Ladha; 100 bales raw cotton Valji Ladha; 100 bales raw cotton K Poonja 100 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 100 bales K Vishram and Sons; 100 bales raw cotton N Manilal; 99 bales raw cotton Viram Ladha; 100 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 100 bales raw cotton S Karamshi; 100 bales raw cotton R Parasrampuria; 94 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai; 1.7 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 100 bales raw cotton Kotak; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros

For Osaka: 84 tons scrap iron M G Abdulhussein; 500 bags steel scrap G Gabriel; 100 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 300 bales raw cotton L Ramji, 100 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 100 bales raw cotton Gordhandas; 100 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 100 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 100 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 400 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros

For Yokwaichi: 400 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros

S S Neidenfels: for Antwerp/Ham/Roth/Bremen Optional: 46130 bags rr nuts L Dreyfus

For Hamburg: 5600 bags gr nut oil cake exp H Rawji; 17333 bags gr nut Rally Bros; 55 bales raw cotton A Clayton

For Bremen: 110 bales raw cotton A Clayton

IMPORTS

S S Goldenfels Agents Lionel Edwards from Hamburg: 116 dms caustic soda; 100 carboys fonnic acid; 300 bags zinc oxide; 115 ctns radio materials; 50 bds brass sheets; 235 pcs earthenware; 75 cases german silver circles; 94 casks harmless colours; 50 bdls copper sheets; 365 cases school slates; 50 bdls y m sheets; 345 bdls wrought iron fittings; 120 pcs wrought iron fittings; 105 pcs aspenlogs; 166 dms bleaching powder; 54 cases lamps cheap tin iron; 100 bdls bar steel; 300 dms mercury atlas flag brand; 63 bdls brass bars; 150 bdls plywood; 101 i/dms dyes dry; 677 cases glass bangles; 120 cases iron nails; 471 bales paper; 60 cases iron chains; 300 d/bags filler's earth; 364 bdls hurricane lanterns; 120 conjes exhausted cloves; 32 bdls batteries

From Bremen: 120 pkgs stl cyl poles; 52 cases amerces; 53 cases brass tubes; 155 cases iron hinges; 100 cases heel tips; 126 bags iron rivets; 167 rings motor car pneum covers; 114 cases shoe tacks; 50 bdls y m circles; 50 pkgs glauber salt; 100 bags clay; 390 bdls y m sheets; 514 cases glass bangles; 320 bags broken tiles; 417 cts wall tiles; 68 reels pitching paper; 125 cases nails; 243 cases beer; 83 cases iron screws; 93 cases iron chains; 280 bags starch

From Rotterdam: 62 dms chloride of zinc; 100 dms tarnuing material; 165 dms sulphide of sodium; 75 cases milk powder; 125 cyl butane gas and empty cyl; 745 pkgs dyes dry; 291 kegs chemical products 140 bales printing paper; 800 bags zinc oxide; 500 i/dms hydrosulphite; 830 cases beer; 134 cases nails; 112 bags farina; 50 bags manganese ore, 50 d/bags cold water paste powder; 50 cases codliver oil

From Antwerp: 377 bkts acid acetic; 138 ctn san e ware; 2438 bdls cut hoops; 237 coils galvd iron wire; 200 cases naphtaline; 125 bdls copper sheets; 1412 i/dms dyes dry; 200 i/dms chemical product; 2129 bdls m s hoops; 47 casks dyes paste; 400 bags chalk; 50 cases stearine; 176 cases window glass; 100 bags whiting; 803 bdls m s angles; 140 coils copper wire; 1600 reels barbed wire; 1406 pcs spelter; 80 bgs iron washers; 50 cases hob nails; 941 bdls half round iron bars; 176 bdls school slates; 50 dms nitrate of soda; 460 pcs stl poles; 102 i/dms coal tar derivative; 501 pcs zinc sheet; 60 coils m s hooping 60 bags read seal zinc oxide; 680 pcs iron pipes; 1954 bdls iron pipes.

From P Sudan: 70 bags gum

From P Said: 328 bales cotton; 50 bags almonds

Wallace Opposes Cheaper Cotton

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN BEND UNDER HOT SUN TO PRODUCE CROP

The following weekly report of Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., will be found very interesting:—

The debate on cotton policies brought to light certain phases which can be procured only after years of re-orientation. In the light of experience with the Government Loan and the "ceiling" it provided, Secretary Wallace frankly states that what was intended was a "floor" under the price of cotton and not a "ceiling". He opposes cheaper cotton. "I refuse to believe that a majority in the textile industry wants cheap cotton at the expense of the men, women and children who bend under a hot sun to produce the crop," he declared. "What they (the opposition) want most is for cotton prices, both in this country and abroad, to be less than 8 cents a pound"

PRICE MAKING

Such frank utterances should be regarded as useful, because they give an opportunity of evaluating the thoughts of the Secretary of Agriculture. It should be said at the very outset that the spinner or manufacturer is in reality only a "middleman". He processes the cotton but does not consume it. The consumer makes the price. The spinner or manufacturer is chiefly interested in securing a fair return on his investment. Spinners cheerfully paid 25 and 30 cents for a pound of cotton in the past, but they sold their product correspondingly higher. In the last analysis it is the margin that matters. The same position applies to shippers and exporters.

TARIFF PROTECTION

Another point that is in the forefront of the Secretary's mind is the tariff on textiles. He said: "The textile industry is protected by a high tariff. This spokesman proposes to withdraw protection from the cotton farmers, but I hear no proposal to reduce the tariff on textiles. He asked for cheaper cotton, but he said nothing about lowering the price of shirts, or dresses, or overalls or the other things that farmers have to buy." It is generally understood that the soil conservation and parity payments are made to farmers apparently alludes. The record shows that 931 million dollars were paid in benefits from 1933 to 1938 to compensate farmers for tariff inequalities. It cannot be said that the nation neglected the farmer.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Nevertheless the airing of these views has contributed toward a better understanding of the problem; there are signs of hopefulness that if an export subsidy is voted at all, it will be restricted, to be placed in effect only after the International Conference has been held and the Conference were given an opportunity to adjust the thorny problem of sharing the market.

Meanwhile, the agricultural appropriation bill is delayed in Congress. Means and ways are sought to provide additional revenues to finance parity payments and increased expenditures for the removal of surpluses; the latter feature is still under discussion by the Conference.

CERTIFICATE PLAN

A widely discussed plan is the so-called Certificate Plan. Production certificates would be issued to growers. Manufacturers of cotton and importers of cotton goods would be required to purchase these certificates from growers in order to sell their goods. The values of the certificate would be a certain number of cents a pound. In this manner, it is said, the agricultural programme would be self-sustaining.

In recent speech at Little Rock, Secretary Wallace said; "Either the processing tax or the certificate plan will require new legislation. The authority for a cotton export programme already exists It was given by amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, proved in 1935, and also by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938."

CROP PREDICTION

As the time for crop estimates is drawing nearer, it is interesting to learn that a crop predicting machine to being tested by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It is said that this machine may eventually replace 30,000 crop reporters who serve the Department of Agriculture. Present experiments are confined to wheat; if successful the crop predicting machine might be used in cotton later on.

Planting is finished except in the Northern sections. The crop is well cultivated and in a healthy condition except in areas where rains have been excessive. Much of the central area continues too wet. In Texas rain is needed in north-west and extreme west sections. The first bale was ginned at Rio Grande City on the 12th inst. At this juncture indications point to a crop of 11,500,000 bales. This is merely an indication and subject to the vicissitudes of the weather.

STABILISATION

A new amendment to the Stabilization Bill is attracting a great deal of attention. It proposes to discard the devaluation authority of the President and the Stabilization Fund. The President would be directed to issue 2 million dollars of new currency backed 100 per cent by gold; 500 millions of the gold would be taken out of the "sterilized" stock in vaults owned by the Government and 1,500 millions out of the 2 billion in gold held in the Stabilization Fund. Moreover, it is proposed to increase the price of domestic silver from 64 cents an ounce to dol 1.04. The amendment would also authorize that a bonus of 25 per cent be extended to those countries who purchase farm commodities with silver. This would be accomplished by crediting payments in silver at 25 per cent above the world price of the metal.

Whilst this proposal has the approval of 11 United States Senators, it is not at all certain that it will be enacted into law. Considering that the present total gold stock of the United States amounts to 16 million dollars (exclusive of 1 billion in bond) and that the total outstanding paper currency is barely 7 billion, the proposed measure even if enacted into law would be only very mildly inflationary because the total currency would then be 9 billion against 16 billion in gold. It might produce a psychological effect upon investors in farm commodities and this would appear to be the main purpose of the proposal.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Barter Not To Have Effect On Price

Messrs Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly rubber market report dated London June 28:—

We have once more to report a week of inactivity with negligible price movements. The only item of interest this week is the Cotton-Rubber Barter Agreement which was published in the form of a White Paper on Friday evening after business hours. We refer to it fully below. Monday was the first day's trading after the details of the Scheme were known but prices were the same at the close of the day's trading as they had been on Friday. There was some enquiry from American factories on Monday, otherwise the New York Market has been quiet.

The highest price recorded for Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot during the week is 8 1/4d. per lb. and the lowest 8 3/16d. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 8 1/4d. per lb. and on the week prices show no change.

BARTER AGREEMENT.

A barter scheme in the nature of things cannot be expected to be very popular with the trade affected by it as unless special provisions are made it must divert business from its normal channels. When it became known that negotiations for the present Agreement were on foot the news was received in the Market with a good deal of misgiving. The knowledge that these negotiations were proceeding has been an important factor in bringing about the idle conditions ruling in the Rubber Market during recent weeks and we believe that when it is known in what manner the Government intends to carry through the operation we shall see a return to greater activity.

No information is at present available as to how the British Government is to acquire the Rubber and until this is known the effect of the Scheme cannot be very clearly estimated. On the face of it it would not appear that the course of prices is likely to be much affected for the time being at any rate.

The Agreement provides for the exchange of 600,000 bales of Cotton for a quantity of Rubber which is to be determined by the average price of No. 1 Rubbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in Singapore between the dates of 1st January and 23rd June this year plus a fixed allowance for packing and putting on board ship. This price works out at rather under 8d. per lb. and is purely a figure for calculating the amount of Rubber required and is not the figure at which purchases will be made by the Government. The quantity will be in the neighbourhood of 80,000 tons and is to be handed over to the American Government on board ship at Singapore or other Eastern ports and is to be held by the American Government for a minimum period of seven years except in case of a major war emergency Provision is made in the Agreement for replacing stock from time to time in order to avoid deterioration. The eventual liquidation is to be the subject of negotiation between the Government and it is agreed that steps shall be taken to avoid undue disturbance of Markets when this occurs. The Pubber is to be made available and handed over to the United States Government during a period of six months.

The British Government has now to approach the I.R.R.C. with a view to getting the extra release necessary to implement the Agreement. A release of to per cent over six months would produce about 73,000 tons. We understand that deliveries are likely to begin about October and we expect the additional release to start in the July/September quarter.

MALAYAN UP-COUNTRY STOCK.

Particulars of these stocks at the end of May have now been received. Stocks on Estates over 100 acres are declared at 44,546 tons (end April 44,675 tons) while stocks in the hands of dealers amounted to 8,888 tons (10,563 tons). Total up-country stocks inside the regulated area at the end of May therefore amount to 53,434 tons against 55,238 tons at the end of April. Total stocks in Malaya inside and outside the regulated area amounted to 74,308 tons at the end of May compared with 77,683 tons at the end of April.

'NEW TECHNIQUE' IS NO SURRENDER

(Continued From Page 14)

nothing to fear from their people, nothing substantial to grant. Both are wrong. The result does not dismay me. In fact I had foretold the possibility of these results when I was discussing with the Jaipur workers the advisability of suspending the movement, even though it was well circumscribed with rules and restrictions. The demoralization among the people shows that there was not non-violence in thought and word, and therefore when the intoxication and excitement of jail-going and the accompanying demonstrations ceased they thought that the struggle was over. The Princes came to the hasty conclusion that they could safely consolidate their autocracy by adopting summary measures against the resisters and placating the docile element by granting eye-wash reforms.

Both the people and the Princes might have reacted in the right manner—the people by recognising the correctness of my advice and calmly generating strength and energy by quiet and determined constructive effort, and the Princes by seizing the opportunity, afforded by suspension, of doing justice for the sake of justice and granting reforms that would satisfy the reasonable but advanced section among their people. This could only happen, if they recognized the time-spirit. It is neither too late for the people nor the Princes.

DUTY OF PARAMOUNT POWER

In this connection I may not omit the Paramount Power. There are signs of the Paramount Power repenting of the recent declarations about the freedom to the Princes to grant such reforms to their people as they chose. There are audible whispers that the Princes may not take those declarations literally. It is an open secret that the Princes dare not do anything that they guess is likely to displease the Paramount Power. They may not even meet persons whom the Paramount Power may not like them to meet. When there is this tremendous influence exercised over the Princes, it is but natural to hold the Paramount Power responsible for the unadulterated autocracy that reigns supreme in many States.

So, if violence breaks out in this unfortunate land, the responsibility will have to be shared by the Paramount Power, the Princes, and above all by Congressmen. The first two have never claimed to be non-violent. Their power is frankly derived from and based on the use of violence. But the Congress has since 1920 adopted non-violence as its settled policy and has undoubtedly striven to act up to it. But as Congressmen never had non-violence in their hearts, they must reap the fruit of the defect, however unintentional it was. At the crucial moment the defect has come to the surface and the defective method does not seem to meet the situation. Non-violence is never a method of coercion, it is one of conversion. We have failed to convert the Princes, we have failed to convert the English administrators. It is no use saying that it is impossible to persuade persons willing to part with their power. I have claimed that Satyagraha is a new experiment. It will be time to pronounce it a failure when Congressmen have given it a genuine trial. Even a policy, if it is honestly pursued, has to be pursued with all one's heart. We have not done so. Hence Congressmen have to convert themselves before the Paramount Power and the Pirnces can be expected to act justly.

But if the Congressmen can or will go no further than they have done in the direction of non-violence, and if the Paramount Power and the Princes do not voluntarily and selfishly do the right thing, the country muts be prepared for violence, unless the new technique yields a new mode of non-violent action which will become an effective substitute for violence as a way of securing redress of wrongs. The fact that violence must fail will not prevent its outbreak. Mere constitutional agitation will not do.

Bombay, 4-7-39.

Security Demanded From Weekly

Bombay Govt. Action Against Marathi Paper

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

According to a private communication received by "The Hitavada," the Government of Bombay have demanded a security of Rs. 6,000 from the "Sawadhan," a marathi weekly, first published from Nagpur and now published from Bombay—Rs. 3,000 from the Editor and Rs. 3,000 from the Printer and Publisher. The paper understands that there will be no issue of the "Sawadhan" on next Saturday.

Recognise T. U. C.

Mr. G. S. Page, M.L.A., has, it is understood, given notice of a bill, to be moved at the next session of the Provincial Legislative Assembly proposing to compel recognition of Trade Unions by employers and to regulate the settlement of labour disputes.

In the statement of objects and reasons Mr. Page states that nowadays there was a wide-spread unrest among the labourers and other employees due to wage-cuts, non-payment of wages and other harsh conditions of service. The Trade Unions are not recognized by many employers and they turn a deaf ear to the representations and complaints made by them. The disputes hang on for years causing great hardship to labourers and strikes take place which are detrimental to the interests of labourers as well as employers. Mr. Page's bill proposes to provide for compulsory recognition of trade unions as well as prompt settlement of disputes by an impartial tribunal.

Motor Vehicle Fees

Mr. G. S. Page, M.L.A., proposes to move a bill in the next session of the Provincial Legislative Assembly seeking to take away the right of Municipalities other than the one within whose local limits a motor vehicle is registered, to levy a licence fee on vehicles plying for hire within their jurisdiction.

Under the present provision states Mr. Page in the statement of objects and reasons, a person who pays fees on his motor vehicle under the Motor Vehicles Fees Act is exempted from payment of tax to a municipal committee other than the one within whose local limits he ordinarily resides. The law before its amendment in 1935 exempted such person from payment of "rent and fees" in addition to tax. Taking advantage of the amendment, certain Municipalities have begun levying licence fees for plying cars within their jurisdiction. This has adversely affected many taxi and lorry owners who are also required to pay duty on motor spirits and lubricants under the legislation recently passed by the Assembly. Unless the State comes to the rescue of these owners, there will be a setback in this trade, resulting in inconvenience to agriculturists who use these lorries and also in unemployment to many persons. The bill seeks to restore the position as it stood before the amending Act of 1935.

Sweepers' Strike

Through the efforts of Mr. P. K. Sen, Labour Officer, to the Provincial Government and Mr. Kanade Shastri of Buldana, the Khamgaon Sweepers strike which was going for the last month has been amicably settled. It has been agreed that 75 sweepers who went on strike should be taken back immediately and the rest would be absorbed during the next two months. All those who had been convicted during the strike would be released.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, July 7.
Corresponding.

	Season To Date	This Week	Season 1937/38	Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding linters)	9,355	75	13,518	47
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	6,319	87	5,702	60
Exports from U. S. Ports	3,472	31	5,790	28
Of which to Japan	887	—	669	6
Of which to China	96	—	92	—
Of which Great Britain	469	5	1,600	9
Of which to Germany	461	5	880	9
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	1,917	—	2,469
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,488	—	2,050
World's visible supply	—	7,157	—	7,973
Of which to American cotton	—	4,922	—	5,819
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	10,068	135	10,580	141
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,899	28	7,816	26

U. S. Government certificated stocks are 20,000 bales.

N.B.—All in bales; 000's omitted.

GLASS INDUSTRY IN U. P.

Government Gives Special Encouragement

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

A programme of development of the glass industry in U. P. is worked out by the Glass Technology Section, Department of Industries and duly discussed with representatives of the industry concerned has been approved by the Government which has provided a sum of Rs. one lakh for its execution. The programme includes improvement of quality introduction of better manufacturing methods of stoppered jars, which is a speciality of the Province enjoying a wide export It is intended to replace gradually hand-shaping by machine-pressing. Uniform neck will thus be obtained on the vessel.

Similarly it is intended to stimulate the bottle industry. Particular attention is being paid to small scale ventures, hitherto able to produce only containers meant for ordinary corking. Government will allot to selected glass factories three up-to-date melting furnaces. The cost of the above installations is estimated at Rs. 32,000, Rs. 30.000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. Government is bearing about 50 to 66 per cent. of it. The rest will have to be provided by firms selected for benefiting.

NIZAM'S REPRESENTATIVE AT NAGPUR

Sir Mutta Venkata Subha Rao To Take Charge From July 1

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, July 8.

After an audience granted to Sir Mutta Venkata Subha Rao on Thursday, His Exalted Highness the Nizam has been pleased to appoint Sir Mutta his representative at the seat of the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar from the 1st of July. Sir Mutta, therefore, assumed charge of his new duties and his appointment will date from the 1st of July. Sir Mutta returns to Madras for a short period and is expected to discharge the duties of his new office from there returning to Hyderabad in the third week of August in order to attend the celebration of the Nizam's birthday which falls on August 17 for which he has been invited by the Nizam and then proceeds to Nagpur.

A PEEP INTO HITLER'S MIND

(Continued from page 6)

do, but that is no longer the purpose of the sytsem.

*

Finally, I found myself noting throughout the book Hitler's plain declarations that he is bent on conquest far beyond the homeland of the German race. He idealises war much as Mussolini does. The moral right to wage war for the winning of territory necessary for a "livelihood" is asserted on the very first page. This doctrine is emphasised once more on pages 531 and 533.

The book closes (p. 561) with the boast that a State which preserves its racial stock will become "the ruler of the earth." So that is why the Jews were driven out.

*"Mein Kampf" by Adolf Hitler Unexpurgated Edition. (Hurst and Blackett. 8s. 6d.)

CONVICTED PRISONERS CHEERED

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, July 8.

The District Magistrate delivered judgment this morning sentencing Sardar Desai and Ratnappa Kumbhar. Sardar Desai is sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine in default six months' further imprisonment under section 124A. Ratnappa Kumbhar is convicted under section 124 and 114 I.P.C. and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under each section, both sentences running concurrently. Ratnappa is also to pay Rs. 500 as fine in default six months' more imprisonment.

Both the accused smilingly received the sentences. They were cheered with "vande mataram" while marching to Jail.

COMMUNAL TENSION AT CHIPLUN.

(From A Correspondent.)

CHIPLUN (By Mail).

The enquiry about the Hindu-Muslim tension at Chiplun did not take place as expected. The Hindus were not prepared to produce evidence. It is suggested that a Conciliation Board be appointed and the matter amicably settled.

Active Buying On New York Cotton Exchange

RUMOUR OF FIXED SUBSIDY BELIEVED TO FOLLOW LARGE EXPORTS

Market Awaiting Acreage Estimate

Bombay, July 8.

All cotton markets are awaiting today's Bureau report indicating area under cotton cultivation in the United States. New York cotton was one of the most cheerful markets on Friday cotton coming out of the loan is of moderate quantity and large forward business was done in the new crop at attractive basis, while an additional bullish influence were advices from Washington indicating no flexible subsidy.

The market opened steady but was inactive. There was pre-Bureau trade buying of nears and offerings were hedge selling and liquidation of July then followed but distants were inactive owing to falling off in foreign operations with sellers very cautious pending developments. Prices advanced further on covering and local and foreign buying. The market closed very steady.

At the opening October was quoted one point up at 8.79 which was the lowest level. There was active general buying and the market closed at a net rise of 11 to 13 points. Spot cotton price advanced 13 points at 9.96c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also fairly firm and with improved demand closed at a rise of 11 to 14 points. Spot cotton price was raised 5 points at 9.55c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 4.63. There was covering of nears and trade calling and straddle selling by Bombay operators in distants. The market closed at a rise of 4 points to a decline of 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 5.61d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was steady and Giza futures closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Uppers futures advanced 3 points. The Alexandria cotton market was fairly steady and Sakels closed unchanged to 16 points up while Ashmouni futures gained 7 to 11 points.

SUBSIDY RATES

Messrs. Gruning and Co., state:

It is the subsidy which, for the present, is the dominant influence, the provision of funds for this purpose having been approved with surprising rapidity by the Senate-House Conference, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. As regards the first of these points, early reports indicated that a total of approximately dol. 36,000,000 would be available; in any event, the total funds are unlikely to exceed dol. 50,000,000 or fall below about dol. 25,000,000. The market now awaits information as to the second point, that is to say, as to the method by which these funds will be used. At 2 cents, the rate mentioned when a subsidy scheme was prematurely announced as agreed upon by Mr. Roosevelt and the Senate Cotton Bloc dol. 36,000,000 would be sufficient to subsidize the export of about 3,500,000 bales. On the other hand, the New York Cotton Exchange Service expresses the opinion that the Government aims at exporting about 6,000,000 bales in 1939-40, as compared with the 10 average of approximately 6,700,000 bales. It is on this assumption that many observers now anticipate a one cent subsidy. Again, the rate of the subsidy may, according to recent cables, be variable at the discretion of the U. S. authorities.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (3 p.m.)	8.92+14
New York October lowest (10 a.m.)	8.79+01
Liverpool October highest	4.68+03
Liverpool October lowest	4.63—02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on 'call'. Near positions are most affected. Sales are being made on orders from Bombay. Selling distant positions of futures. No speculative demand.

Trade calling strengthened nears. Distants weak on Bombay selling caused rumour possibility of no loan for 1941 crop. Think this rumour without foundation.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

'Rumour of fixed subsidy caused advanced on theory large exports would follow. Only Chicago cotton trading after report.

Acreage expectations around twenty-five million. Think discounted. Crop progress spotty. Expect gradually higher.'

'Market very steady at the highest. Expect a further advance.'

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Government policies helpful talks of fixed subsidy south is buying. In the markets present temper a further advance would not be surprising weather outlook seems favourable to us and may bring a decline in the near future.

Scarcity contracts awaiting to-morrow's acreage report stop 25 million discounted either way.

Cotton trade buying contracts scarce selling mostly profit taking scalsup limits.

Fixing on buyers call. New Orleans operators free buyers of October scarcity of contracts there is an unconfirmed report the Secretary of Agriculture planning fixed export premium.

Liverpool wheat: Canadian Government estimate the wheat crop condition at 102 per cent report indicates a crop of 450 report is considered bearish weather continues favourable.

New York silver: Senate committee now meeting considering repeal no action possible before Tuesday probably later silver foreign unchanged.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

American Cotton average of private estimates is placed at 25,411,000 acres and that of production 11,608,000 Bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 8.

July	9.53
October	8.82
December	8.63
January	8.52
March	8.41
May	8.33
Middling Spot	9.87
	nominal

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 8.

July	9.59
October	8.92
December	8.71
Middling Spot	9.50
	nominal

11 A.M. RANGES NOON CALL

New York, July 8.

July closed.
October closed.
December closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 8.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 8.

July	5.07
August	4.91
September	4.79
October	4.69
November	4.58
December	4.58
January	4.56
February	4.55
March	4.55
April	4.54
May	4.53
June	4.52
July	4.51
Middling Spot	5.62

11-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, July 8.

July	
October	4.70
January	4.56

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 8.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.18
Paris	176.72
Berlin	11.66-3/4
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69-1/4
Amsterdam	8.81-7/8
Brussels	27.55-1/4
Milan	89.03
Berne	20.76-7/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 8.

Linseed La Plata Hull CIF per ton 11.13.9 July sellers.
Linseed Calcutta-London CIF per ton 12.11.3 July paid.
Linseed Bombay-London CIF per ton 12.18.9 July sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. CIF per ton 12.5.0 July/August sellers.
Castorseed Bombay/Hull CIF per ton 11.5.0 July/August sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 8.

Rozario Santa Fe 19/3 July sellers.
Barletta Russo 22/6 July sellers.
South Australian 22 July sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 8.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 7

Broach J/A highest 161 1/4 lowest 159 3/4 closing 160 3/4
Broach A/M highest 155 3/4 lowest 154 1/2 closing 155 1/4
Oomra July highest 155 7/8 lowest 154 1/4 closing 155 7/8
Oomra D/J highest 143 1/8 lowest 142 3/4 closing 143 1/8
Bengal July highest 121 lowest 120 1/2 closing 120 3/4
Bengal D/J highest 118 1/4 lowest 117 3/4 closing 118 1/4
Night session: Broach A/M opening 155 1/4 highest 155 5/8 lowest 155 1/4 closing 155 1/2.
Broach J/A closing 161

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 66 1/2
Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 60 1/2
Broach A/M New York May Rs. 46
Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 43 1/2
New York Liverpool July 36 October 29 December 27 January 32 March 42 May 47

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 8.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 8

Following a rise of 13 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 161/8 for Broach J/A delivery and New Broach A/M was expected to open at Rs. 156. The market opened quiet on reports of subsidy and good rains over cotton growing districts. Broach J/A opened at Rs. 161/4 and declined to Rs. 160/12 while new Broach A/M delivery after opening at Rs 155/14 declined to Rs. 155/8. The tone of the market was quiet.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 4 points on parity with overnight New York advices but reports subsidy influenced some selling and it opened unchanged. The local market was quiet and closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:

F G M G—			
Broach J/A	160	2	0
Broach A/M	155	4	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July 1939	156	14	0
Oomra D/J	143	2	0
F G M G—			
Bengal July 1939	121	0	0
Bengal D/J	118	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 8.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	129	126	123	120	
Punjab	129	126	123	120	
Rajputana	132	129	126	123	
Oomra No. 3	162	160	157	154	...
C. P. No. 1	173	171	168	165	...
C. P. No. 2	166	164	161	158	...
Broach No. 2	...	166	164	161	159
Punjab-Ame.	...	184	182	179	177
Surat	...	203	201	198	196
Rajpipla	...	200	198	195	193
Navsari	...	212	210	207	205

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 8

Bengal Supernine	128/29
Bengal Fine	124/25
Bengal F G	122/23
C P 1	164/66
C P 2	160/61
Arvi	161/62
Amraoti	154/58
Ellichpur	160/61
Berar	157/58
Malkapur	154/56
Khandesh	141/48
Jalna Sailu	150/52
Burwah Sanavad	156/58
Khandwa	156/58
Mathia F G	126/31
Broach	165/66
Punjab 4 F	171/81
Punjab 289 F	206/11
Sindh N T	181/83
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	193/96
Surat	201/03
Navsari	211/13
Western Farm	171/76

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 8.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales

	Yester-day	This year.	Last. year.
Khandesh		38,685	53,879
Central India	18	224,139	44,503
Barsi and Nagar	74	92,305	148,549
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,474	40,254
Berar		162,254	324,938
Central Provinces		38,096	81,843
Total Oomras	92	559,953	694,966
Dholera	96	276,334	134,681
N.-W. Provinces		8,721	3,050
Rajputana		74,549	16,209
Sind-Punjab		326,513	518,355
Broach	19	414,428	262,026
Coompta and Dharwar	71	142,737	57,486
Westerns-Northerns	220	91,914	23,040
Cocoanada		98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,631	4,431
American		3,487	177,828
Egyptian, African and Sudan		357,312	501,267
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		95	1,171
Total	498	2,258,772	2,394,533
Arrived by road to 6th July 39		380.584	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 6th July.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last. year.
Europe	3,023	288,207	300,180
Japan and China	7,313	1,114,765	655,734
Coast Ports		31,687	58,379
Up-country by Rail		254,278	343,807
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		52,386	10,493
Total	10,336	1,741,323	1,368,593

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 7

SAKELS—	
July	11.10—0
November	12.15+16
ASHMOUNI—	
August	9.76+11
October	9.88+11
December	9.94+11
February	10.03+11
April	10.07+07
GIZA—	
July	11.51+18
November	11.66+15
January	11.76+13
March	11.90+16

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 7-7-39	3899000	7816000
Receipts Yesterday 7-7-39	10000	11000
Exports to date 7-7-39	3466000	5787000
Stock at Ports 30-6-39	1930000	2497000
Stock at Interior Towns 30-6-39	2510000	2077000
Stock at Liverpool 30-6-39	712000	1130000
Visible Supply 30-6-39	4982000	5913000
Quantity in sight 30-6-39	9283000	13471000
Quantity out of sight 30-6-39	9533000	10439000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 8

The local silver market was easy today on increased selling by professional operators and option dealers. Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £7-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 176.72. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.19 at London and 4.68 3/16 at New York. London silver for Spot declined 1/16d. at 17 3/8d and forward was unchanged at 4.68 3/16. Speculators sold and India was a small buyer New York silver was unchanged at 3b 1/2 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 6 1/2d. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 46-15-0 and forward was Rs. 46-1-6. The local market was disappointed on failure of London market to improve and there was renewed selling which was anticipated. The market was nervous Gold was quietly steady.

GOLD

Ready	37	1	6
Shrawan delivery	37	1	9
Shrawan Tejimandi	0	2	3
2nd Shrawan delivery	37	1	9
2nd Shrawan Tejimandi	0	4	3

SILVER

Ready	46	8	0
Shrawan delivery	46	5	0
Shrawan Tejimandi	1	11	0
2nd Shrawan delivery	46	2	0
2nd Shrawan Tejimandi	2	3	0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 8.

Spot	16-7/8
Forward	16-5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, July 8.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7.8.6

Export Of Gold

Bombay, July 8.

Gold worth Rs. 67,97,989 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, July 8.

One consignment of bar gold valued at Rs. 9,273 was sent to Mombasa by the s.s. "Kenya" on Wednesday. The s.s. "Raipura" which left Bombay on Saturday, had on board six consignments of bar gold valued collectively at Rs. 67,88,716 of which three worth Rs. 53,71,885 were bound for London optional New York, the rest being for London alone.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard in 1931 now amounts to Rs. 3,24,30,99,672.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 8

London market

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£43-2-6
Standard copper 3 months	£43-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£49-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-10-0

Tone: Steady.

LONDON METALS

London, July 7

Copper	£43 7 6
Lead	£14 18 9
Spelter	£14 7 6
Tin	£224 10 0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, July 8

Eastern Belt moderate rains. Excessive heat continues in Central Belt and Western Belt. Forecast: Western Belt generally fair, all balance entire Belt partly cloudy.

Groundnut Coromandal Shelled

London, July 7.

August	£11-13-9
September	£11-15-0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 8

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	29	2	0
Highest	29	8	0
Lowest	29	1	6
Closing	29	8	0
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	30	6	0
Highest	31	4	0
Lowest	30	6	0
Closing	31	4	0
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	26	3	9
Highest	26	9	6
Lowest	26	3	3
Closing	26	9	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	28	13	0
Highest	28	15	3
Lowest	28	13	0
Closing	28	15	3
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	29	9	3
Highest	29	10	3
Lowest	29	5	0
Closing	29	9	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, July 7.

July	46 1/8d.
October	49 3/4d.
December	51 7/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 7.

July	dol 0.67 3/8.
September	dol 0.68 1/2.
December	dol 0.70

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 8.

Ready Javas	15	2	0
Shipment July	5	9	3
Shipment August	5	10	3
Shipment September	5	9	0

Java Spot F 7.40 (nominal).

New York Sugar

New York, July 7.

September	1.96
November	2.02
January	1.94
March	1.98

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 8

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	95/10
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	95/10
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/6
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/2
3 per cent 1963/65	97/7
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	103/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	109/15
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115
per cent G P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	113/8
4 per cent 1953/55 Mysore	111/8
per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Note: On better sterling advices, locally the 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes for settlement opened better at Rs. 95/8/6, improved to Rs. 95/9/6, but profit-taking brought down rates to Rs. 95/7/6. Undertone quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 8

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to Nov 29/32

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near Dec.-Jan. 15/16 Nov-Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept/June.

NEW YORK—

Bank's buying T T 284 1/4

Bank's buying T T 285 1/4

Bank's buying D D 284 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,306

Bank's buying T T 1,326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65-1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 38 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 158 1/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/8

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 13/16 8th instant

Shanghai London 0/6 9/16 8th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 8th instant

Java London 8.79 5/8 8th instant

New York London 4.68.18 7th instant

London New York 4.68.19 7th instant

London Paris 176.72 7th instant

London Italy 88.04 7th instant

London Belgium 27.54 3/4 7th instant

London Switzerland 20.76 3/4 7th instant

London Berlin 11.66 3/4 7th instant

London Stockholm 19.42 7th instant

London Amsterdam 8.81 7/8 7th instant

Tone of Exchange: Quiet.

Gold £7-8-6 6th instant

Gold £7-8-6 7th instant

Silver London Ready 17 7/16 6th instant

Silver London Ready 17 3/8 7th instant

Silver London Forward 17 6th instant

Silver London Forward 17 7th instant

Silver New York Ready 36 3/4 6th instant

Silver New York Ready 36 3/4 7th instant

London discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 6th instant

London discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 7th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 6th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 7th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	95/8
4 per cent 1960/70	109/14
5 per cent 1945/55	113/3

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	107/12
Bank of Hindusthan	27/6
Bank of India	144/6
Central Bank	34/4
Imperial Bank F P	1535
Imperial Bank P P	379/6
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	110/12
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	362/8
Ambica	270
Arun	200
Arvind	1075
Asok	182/8
Bharatkhand Textiles	1925
Bombay Dyeing	751/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	1/4
Calico	563/12
Central India	207/8
Century	209/6
Colaba	116/14
Elgin	102/8
Gokak	131/14
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore Malwa	37/8
Jubilee	208/2
Khatau Makanji	81/14
Kohinoor	219/6
Laxmi Cotton	410
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	77/8
Morarji	121/4
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	186/4
Raipur	590
Rajnagar	155
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	67/12
Sholapur	267b
Simplex	66/14
Swadeshi	206/4
Vishnu	1000

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	1447/8
Tata Hydro Ord	151/14
Tata Power Ord	1261/4

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	143/2
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	157/8
Bombay Tram	127/13
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	147/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	347/8
Associated Cements	124/8
Belapur	176/14
Bombay Burma New	167/3
Bombay Burma Old	482/10
Bombay Steam	246/4
Bombay Telephone	87
Br B Petrol	3/4
Burma Corporation	5/2
Dalmia Cement	11/2
Indian Bleaching	87/8
Industrial Investment Tr	43/8
Indian Radio Ord	353/12
Indian Radio Defd	345
Indian Copper	1/10
Indian Iron	24/4
Mysore sugar	32
Port Canning	72/4
Premier Construction	6/
Rohtas Industries	22/6
Scindia Steam	18
Shivrajpur	34/4
Steel Corp of Bengal	12/9
Tata Oil	36/8
Tata Steel Ordy	284
Tata Steel Defd	1350

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/15
Howrah	54
Hukumchand	4/12
Kamarhatty	481
Kanknarrah	372
Lawrence	342
Reliance	56/8

LONDON SUGAR

London, June /

August	sh. 8

Scattered Realising On Reaction Theory

OFFERINGS IN STEEL SHARES WELL ABSORBED

Cements Very Steady

BOMBAY: July 8.

The local Share Bazar ruled quiet to-day with scattered realising. In view of approaching settlement, there was absence of any fresh business and the market was quiet but firm.

The Wall Street Market was featureless yesterday and with a small turnover U. S. Steel Shares declined 1/2 at 45 1/8. Anaconda Copper Mining Shares declined 1/8 at 23 5/8 and General Motors closed 5/8 down at 42 1/2 dollars.

The local market after a steady improvement in the past three days, was entitled to a natural reaction and to-day's reaction was mostly on the theory of reaction and there was some realising which was well absorbed.

Recently much is said about unfavourable situation of our textile industry and particularly Ahmedabad Mills are reported to have no sufficient sales. But local mills are not affected and some of the Mills are supplying against old orders.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,355 and after improving to Rs. 1,357/8 declined to Rs. 1,341 on general realising. Later on there was some buying and prices rallied to Rs. 1,351/4. Ordinary Shares were steady Rs. 284/8.

Cotton Mill Shares were quiet with some selling on reports of possibility of a strike in Ahmedabad Mills, next week, but later on the losses were regained on improved buying. Associated Cements opened quiet with some selling but later prices hardened to Rs. 124-12.

On the whole the tone of the market was quiet but firm. The forward section will remain closed on Monday for settlement purposes.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 8.

100	Ahmed. Advance	257 8
100	BOM. DYEING	751 4
100	CENTURY	209 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	208 0
100	COLABA	117
100	Coorla	84 0
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	4 3
100	Binlay	91 0
100	GOKAK	32 8
1,000	Hindustan	1675 0
100	Indore	30 0
100	Khatau	82 8
100	KOHINOOR	219 8
200	Laxmi	402 8
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	116 0
250	Model	42 0
50	MYSORE	87 4
100	NEW GREAT	187 0
100	Oosmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	215 0
25	Sassoon Silk	68 0
1,000	Sholapur	2,675 0
50	SIMPLEX	67 4
1,000	SWADESHI	206 4
100	SWAN	86 0
500	Vishnu	1,000 0
1,000	Westerns	790 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	107 12
25-500	CENTRAL	34 0
500	Imperial	1.535 0
125-500	Imp Conty.	379 6
50-100	India	144 8
100	Reserve Bank	110 0
5	Union	5 14

CEMENTS

500	ASSOCIATED	124 12

INSURANCE

100	Empire	660 0
15-100	Jupiter	13 8
20	Mercantile	55 0
15-75	New India	38 7
200	Oriental	4.395 0
10-50	Vulcan	7-8

ELECTRIC

100	Ahd. Old	143 2
10	Amalgamated	12 0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,450 0
10	Ajmer	11 8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	128 0
100	Bombay Suburban	157 8
10	Broach	10 11
100	Karachi	192 8
100	Poona	190 0
100	Surat	151 4
100	TATA HYDRO	152 0
1000	TATA POWERS	1262 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	981 4
100	C. Province	100 8
100	Dh. Baramati	101 6
100	Gujarat	100 8
100	Mandra Bhon	99 4
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	102 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 8

Bombay Dyeing (752/8) 751 747 750 751
Century (210/8) 210 209/8
Central India (208) 208/8 207/8
Kohinoor (221/8) 222 218 219 216/8 219
New Great (188/8) 187
Simplex (68) 67/8 67/4
Swadeshi (207/8) 207/6 205 206/8
Associated Cement (123/12) 123 123/12 124/8 125 124/12
Andhra (145?) 1450
Tram Ord (128) 128
Tata Hydro (152) 151/8 152/4
Tata Power (1261/4) 1262 1257 1260 1262
T Steel Defd (1361/4) 1355 1345 1350 1342 1351 1350 1351
T Steel Ord (286) 284 283 284/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (161/4) 161/12 162
Bellapur (178) 178 177/8
B Steam (248) 248 247
B Burma (489/8) 488 485 484 486/8

500	Tapti Valley	775 0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp	5 2
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 10 6
2sh.	Indian Iron	24 4
10	SHIVRAJPUR	34 8
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1351 8
15	TATA STEEL ORD.	284 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	348 0
10	Air Service	7 4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	177 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	685 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	247 0
125	B. BURMA	486 8
50	B. BURMA CONT.	167 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol.	3 3 3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87 0
100	IND BLEACHING	98 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	44 0
100	I. Radio Defd.	347 8
100	I. Radio Ord.	356 4
100	Port Canning	72 12
30	PREMIER CON.	67 4
10	Scindia	18 1
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36 12

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1.455 0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79 4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	556 4
6½	p.c. Prem Const 1st	108 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	97 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153 2
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1565 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	208 2
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	162 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	655 0

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 0
7	p.c Bombay Telephone	52 12
7	p.c. Sholapur	78 6
8	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 14

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Ad-interim Dividend Of 10 Per Cent.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda Limited for the half year ended 30th June 1939, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 89,441-10-9 brought forward amounts to Rs. 3,06,487-12-11. The Directors have resolved to declare an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of income tax on the paid up capital which will absorb Rs. 1,50,000 and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 1,56,487-12-11, to the next account.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 8.

Wheat	964 cwts.
Linseed	2,738 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	24 cwts.
Gingellyseed	216 cwts.
Poppyseed	130 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,264 cwts.
Castorseed	196 cwts.
Rice	19,858 cwts.
Myrabollams	470 cwts.
Cottonseed	249 cwts.
Mowraseed	693 cwts.
Gram	1,116 cwts.
Jowar	661 cwts.
Barley	10 cwts.
Bajree	416 cwts.

LINSEED OILS

London, July 8.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 24/6 July paid sellers.
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 24 September/December sellers.

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Regd. No. B. 1065

IT PROTECTS SKIN LEAVING IT SMOOTH, COOL AND REFRESHED AFTER SHAVE.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 10, 1939

'New Technique' Is No Surrender

It Is A New Mode Of Non-Violent Action Which Will Become An Effective Substitute For Violence; Says Mahatma

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Harijan:—

I must resume the argument about the implications of the Rajkot step, where I left it the week before.

In theory, if there is sufficient non-violence developed in any single person, he should be able to discover the means of combating violence, no matter how widespread or severe, within his jurisdiction. I have repeatedly admitted my imperfections. I am no example of perfect ahimsa, I am evolving. Such ahimsa as has been developed in me has been found enough to cope with situations that have hitherto arisen. But today I feel helpless in the face of the surrounding violence. There was a penetrating article in the "Statesman" on my Rajkot statement. The editor had therein contended that the English had never taken our movement to be true Satyagraha, but being practical people they had allowed the myth to continue though they had known it to be a violent revolt. It was none the less so because the rebels had no arms. I have quoted the substance from memory. When I read the article, I felt the force of the argument. Though I had intended the movement to be pure non-violent resistance, as I look back upon the happenings of those days, there was undoubtedly violence among the resisters. I must own that had I been perfectly tuned to the music of ahimsa, I would have sensed the slightest departure from it and my sensitiveness would have rebelled againts any discord in it.

FALLS SHORT OF IDEAL

It seems to me that the united action of the Hindus and the Muslims blinded me to the violence that was lurking in the breasts of many. The English who are trained diplomats and administrators are accustomed to the line of least resistance, and when they found that it was more profitable to conciliate a big organisation than to crush it by extensive frightfulness, they yielded to the extent that they thought was necessary. It is, however my conviction that our resistance was predominantly non-violent in action and will be accepted as such by the future historian. As a seeker of truth and non-violence, however, I must not be satisfied with mere action if it is not from the heart. I must declare from the house-tops that the non-violence of those days fell far short of the non-violence as I have so often defined.

Non-violent action without the co-operation of the heart and the head cannot produce the intended result. The failure of our imperfect ahimsa is visible to the naked eye. Look at the feud that is going on between Hindus and Muslims. Each is arming for the fight with the other. The violence that we had harboured in our breasts during the non-co-operation days is now recoiling upon ourselves. The violent energy that was generated among the masses, but was kept under check in the pursuit of a common objective, has now been let loose and is being used among and against ourselves.

SURCHARGED WITH VIOLENCE

The same phenomenon is discernible, though in a less crude manner, in the dissension among Congressmen themselves and the use of forcible methods that the Congress ministers are obliged to adopt in running the administration under their charge.

This narrative clearly shows that the atmosphere is surcharged with violence. I hope it also shows that non-violent mass movement is an impossibility unless the atmosphere is radically changed. To blind one's eyes to the events happening around us is to court disaster. It has been suggested to me that I should declare mass civil disobedience and all internal strife will cease. Hindus and Muslims will compose their differences. Congressmen will forget mutual jealousies and fights for power. My reading of the situation is wholly different. If any mass movement is undertaken at the present moment in the name of non-violence, it will resolve itself into violence largely unorganised and organised in some cases. It will bring discredit on the Congress, spell disaster for the Congress struggle for independence and bring ruin to many a home. This may be a wholly untrue picture born of my weakness. If so unless I shed that weakness. I cannot lead a movement which requires great strength and resolution.

But if I cannot find an effective purely non-violent method, outbreak of violence seems to be a certainty. The people demand self-expression. They are not satisfied with the constructive programme prescribed by me and accepted almost unanimously by the Congress. As I have said before, the imperfect response to the constructive programme is itself proof positive of the skin-deep nature of the non-violence of Congressmen.

But if there is an outbreak of violence, it would not be without cause. We are yet far from the independence of our dream. The irresponsibility of the Centre, which eats up 80 per cent. of the revenue grinds down the people and thwarts their aspirations, is daily proving more and more intolerable.

AUTOCRACY IN STATES

There is a growing consciousness of the terrible autocracy of the majority of the States. I admit my responsibility for the suspension of civil resistance in several States. This has resulted in demoralization both among the people and the Princes. The people have lost nerve and feel that all is lost. The demoralization among the Princes consists in their thinking that now they have

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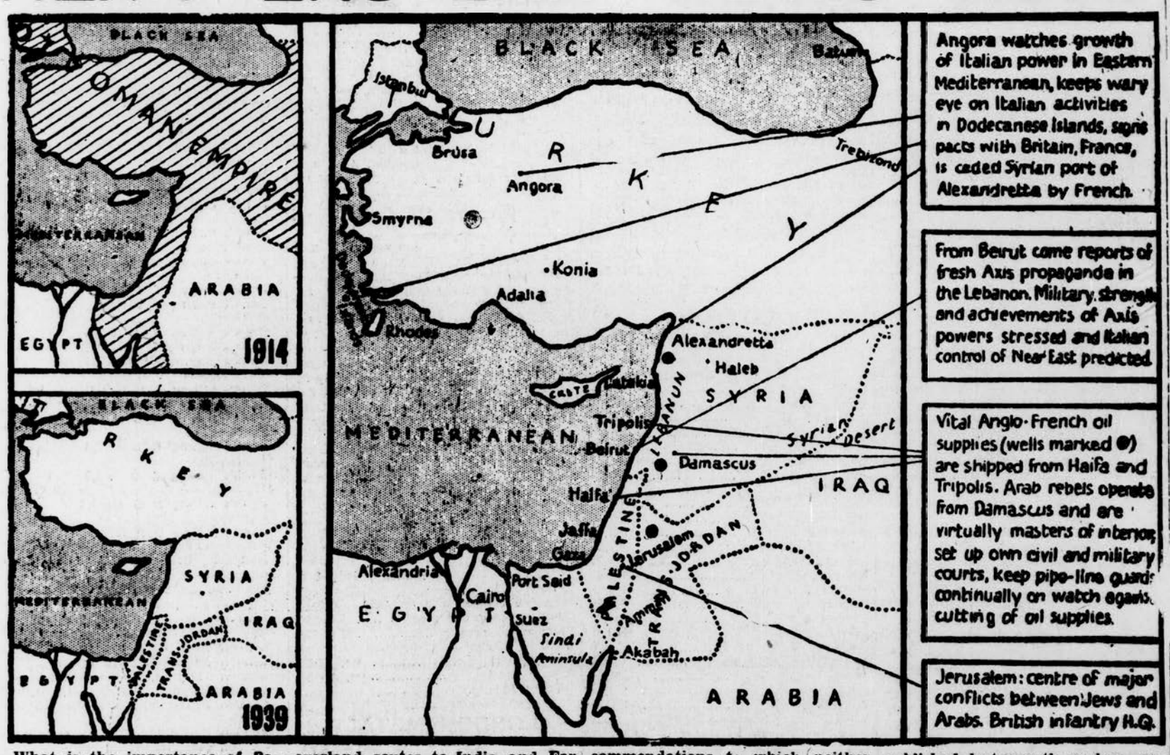
NEAR EASTERN NEWS REEL



Angora watches growth of Italian power in Eastern Mediterranean, keeps wary eye on Italian activities in Dodecanese Islands, signs pacts with Britain, France, is ceded Syrian port of Alexandretta by French.

From Beirut came reports of fresh Axis propaganda in the Lebanon. Military strength and achievements of Axis powers stressed and Italian control of Near East predicted.

Vital Anglo-French oil supplies (wells marked ●) are shipped from Haifa and Tripolis. Arab rebels operate from Damascus and are virtually masters of interior, set up own civil and military courts, keep pipe-line guard continually on watch against cutting of oil supplies.

Jerusalem: centre of major conflicts between Jews and Arabs. British infantry H.Q.

What is the importance of Palestine to Great Britain? Why must we keep 35,000 troops in that narrow strip of land? Why must we act as referee between the Arabs and the Jews?

Palestine is a "bridge" between Europe and Asia. It is important to Britain as (1) an eastern outpost against any attempt upon the Suez Canal and as a background for naval-air bases for eastern Mediterranean operations in wartime, (2) an outlet, through Haifa, for vital oil-supplies from Mosul, (3) a junction for air and overland routes to India and Far East.

Palestine was taken from the Turks by General Allenby in 1917. The League of Nations made Great Britain the mandatory Power. Disturbances began immediately, but did not become serious until 1929 when the Wailing Wall disorders broke out in Jerusalem. British Governments have been consistently vacillating in handling the Palestine question, first favouring the Jews then the Arabs. The famous White Paper of 1930 continued this practice, as commendations to which neither of 1937.

Arabs claim that Britain, in the McMahon letter, promised Palestine to Arabs in 1915, that Jews were introduced into Palestine against will of native Arabian population, that land remaining to Arabs is insufficient. Against this Jews claim that Balfour and British Government promised Jews a National Home, that immense Jewish capital has been sunk in Palestine, that Jews ask only for equal rights with Arabs.

The White Paper on Palestine, published last month, makes re- Jews nor Arabs have agreed. Recommended that (1) Jews be permitted to attain one-third population of Palestine (estimated population 855,000 Moslems, 400,000 Jews), (2) that Arabs and Jews co-operate in Government with the possibility of an independent State within ten years.

Arabs, fired by Axis propaganda, and Jews, militantly Zionist, continue terrorism. Palestine remains one of the most difficult jobs that modern Imperialism has yet encountered.—"News Chronicle."

STATESMAN OF HIGH ORDER

Bombay Premier's Tribute To Mysore Dewan

BANGALORE, July 9.

On his attention being drawn by the Associated Press to the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from Lucknow regarding the A.-I.C.C. satyagraha resolution controversy and other current political matters, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, said that he was here purely on a holiday and did not wish to say anything about politics or political questions and required time to study them.

Referring to Mysore, the Premier said: "I, being able to utilise the holiday, have observed the method and manner wherein the administration is carried on which acquired reputation for orderly and efficient administration throughout India. I am convinced there is very little exaggeration in the report received about Mysore administration which has been achieved I understand by long line of distinguished Dewans. It would be incomplete if I close the interview without reference to the present occupant of the Office, Dewan Sir Mirza Ismail.

It is not likely I can add anything materially to what is known about him in the State and beyond India. It would be embarrassing for me to state at full length what I feel about him, while I would scarcely be doing justice if I don't say that my close personal acquaintance with him revealed him as a statesman of high order whose devotion to the State and personal loyalty to the Ruler is indeed unique. I have also been struck by what is done for the development of cottage industries and rural reconstruction."

Asked about his future programme, Mr. Kher said he was leaving for Mysore on 11th July and after visiting other places would proceed to Poona on 14th July.—A.P.

AGRA ARRESTS

Mufti Kifayatullah's Warning To U. P. Govt.

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, July 8.

Mufti Kifayatullah President, Jamiat-ul-Ulama-i-Hind has issued the following statement to the press:—

"The arrests of Maulana Ahmad Saeed, Maulvi Abdul Hannan, Hafiz Muslim and others at Agra are demonstrative of the unstatesmanlike attitude on the part of local officials. If Government wants itself to destroy peace by such measures as adopted at Agra, the whole responsibility will rest with it. I congratulate Maulana Ahmad Saeed and his colleagues who are undoubtedly victims of official tyranny".

The Mufti Sahab has also wired to the Premier and Muslim Ministers urging immediate interference and warning against possible dangers.

NO BOY WANTS URDU

Mysore D. P. I.'s Reply: Views Of Parents Of Scholars In Bangalore Fort High School

BANGALORE, July 8.

"Efforts were made to introduce Urdu as medium of instruction in the Fort High School at Bangalore but since not a single parent was agreeable to this proposal and not a single boy wanted to study the non-language subjects in Urdu, the proposal had to be given up."

This reply was given by the Director of Public Instruction to the suggestion made at the last meeting of the Muslim Education Advisory Committee that Muslim boys should be compelled to study the non-language subjects through the medium of Urdu as had been done in the case of Kannada boys and that the proposal might be tried in the High School at Channapatna as an experimental measure.

The Director also promised to enquire of public opinion had altered during the last 18 months and if there was any demand for the teaching of non-language subjects in Urdu.—United Press.

Bihar Legislature

RANCHI, July 8.

The "United Press" understands that no decision has so far been reached on the question of holding the session of the Bihar Legislature at Ranchi.

Besides the difficulty of finding suitable accommodation there is also financial difficulty and it is estimated that it may mean an extra expenditure of over Rs. 30,000 if the session is held here.—United Press.

Attainment Of Goal Now Certain

"C. R." On Significance Of Harijan Entry Into Madura Temple

MADRAS, July 10.

"The hearts of millions of Hindus must have throbbed with joy on reading the news of the peaceful realisation of Harijan temple entry in the Great Minakshi Temple at Madura," observed the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, in a statement to the Associated Press regarding the entry of five Harijans in the Madura Sri Meenakshi Temple yesterday. He adds:

"What has to be noted by all in this beautiful and historic event may with advantage be emphasised by me on this occasion. The Trustees, priests and all concerned have co-operated with Sri A. Vaidyanatha Iyer towards this consummation. The practical unanimity of public opinion behind this departure from custom rendered any disturbance or irritation impossible.

The quiet and pious manner of the whole proceeding and freedom from any bravado or spirit of coercion sanctified the achievement and made it fit in beautifully with the genius of the Hindu religion, tradition and practice, patience and restraint will assist, whereas impatience and haste may retard and even render impossible the application of the same method of non-violence in other temples. The attainment of our goal is now certain and we shall lose nothing by a strict adherence to these principles of action whereas the least suggestion of coercion will mar the progress of the movement.

It is perhaps unnecessary, but still I had better say, that no action should be taken anywhere else without the same amount of thought, preparation and consultation and the guidance of respected leaders as rendered the Madura event possible. Let me repeat what I have said on many an occasion. The reform that we desire to achieve does not depend on the number of temples opened to Harijans. If the gates of Sri Padmanabha Shrine at Trivandrum and of the Sri Minakshi Temple at Madura have been thrown open the exclusion may be taken as automatically abolished. Indeed in this manner many a change has come in Hinduism and orthodoxy has accepted him.—A. P.

PRESIDENT ON NEXT CONGRESS SITE

RAMGARH, July 8.

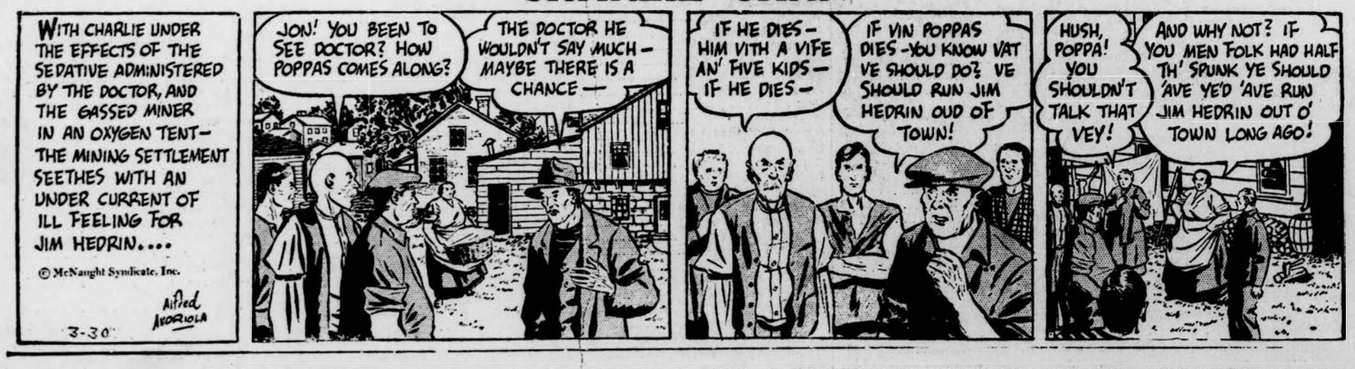
Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, saw the model cottage which has cost about Rs. 350 and has accommodation for 36 delegates. He visited the site of the Congress Nagar also and discussed matters relating to the construction of the Nagar with Mr. Ramdas Gulati, the engineer, who, it is understood, has submitted a detailed plan.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad also discussed with Mr. Lakshmi Narain Singh, Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Charkha Sangh, who is in charge of the Exhibition Department of the Congress session, the arrangements to be made for exhibition there.

As regards the electrification of the Nagar, the Bengal Nagpur Railway and the Argada Colliery authorities are ready to supply the current. The wiring would cost about Rs. 3,000.—United Press.

Torgal celebrated the twenty-ninth birthday of the Chief of Torgal. All Government and public buildings, at Torgal, were gaily decorated by flags and buntings. A public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. S. M. Muzumdar Divan of the State who paid tributes to the Chief Saheb.

CHARLIE CHAN


WITH CHARLIE UNDER THE EFFECTS OF THE SEDATIVE ADMINISTERED BY THE DOCTOR, AND THE GASSED MINER IN AN OXYGEN TENT— THE MINING SETTLEMENT SEETHES WITH AN UNDER CURRENT OF ILL FEELING FOR JIM HEDRIN....
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Alfred Andriola
3-30
JON! YOU BEEN TO SEE DOCTOR? HOW POPPAS COMES ALONG?
THE DOCTOR HE WOULDN'T SAY MUCH— MAYBE THERE IS A CHANCE—
IF HE DIES— HIM VITH A VIFE AN' FIVE KIDS— IF HE DIES—
IF VIN POPPAS DIES—YOU KNOW VAT VE SHOULD DO? VE SHOULD RUN JIM HEDRIN OUD OF TOWN!
HUSH, POPPA! YOU SHOULDN'T TALK THAT VEY!
AND WHY NOT? IF YOU MEN FOLK HAD HALF TH' SPUNK YE SHOULD 'AVE YE'D 'AVE RUN JIM HEDRIN OUT O' TOWN LONG AGO!

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